

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 157

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

GENERAL WOOD'S PROMINENCE A BAR TO ADVANCEMENT

General Pershing's Recommendations Make President Wilson Face Affair That He Should Not Have Been Brought Into

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the publicity that has been given to the assignment of General Wood to the Department of the West on the eve of his intended departure for France in command of the eighty-ninth division, which he organized and trained, and because of the vain speculation throughout the country resulting from this incident, friends of the Administration feel that the President has an extremely difficult situation to handle, for it is one fraught with angles that extend to many parts of the army organization.

The President is plainly embarrassed by the situation created by General Pershing's omission of the name of General Wood from the list of division commanders. To those familiar with the affair it is obvious that General Pershing knew the position the President would be placed in by the recommendations sent from France, and now the President has to face the settlement of an affair that should never have been brought to him.

It is now understood that General Wood will be given a command that will be quite satisfactory to him under all circumstances, but whether that command will be over an expedition to Italy or over a training division does not yet appear.

In the absence of any explanation from the White House or the War Department, any public mention of the Wood case has necessarily been speculation, and therefore worse than futile and unsatisfactory. But to tell the truth about this assignment, involves plain speaking and a measure of candor not usually allowed the recorder of daily events.

It is a matter of public record that when General Pershing was given command of the forces in France from this country he was assured a free hand. The fact is well understood among General Staff officers that the list of major-generals who are to command divisions sent to France was prepared by General Pershing. The name of General Wood does not appear on this list. The difficulty confronting the White House and War Department thus becomes manifest. General Wood's name cannot be placed on the list without depriving General Pershing of that free hand he has been promised. From a source quite reliable, this bureau is informed that the problem probably will be solved by assigning General Wood to an active command, possibly to an expedition that may be organized in the future for service in Italy. The problem of the general's disposal was discussed by him and the President on Tuesday evening, but no explanation of the conference has been given out.

To give a satisfactory explanation of the reason why General Wood's name does not appear on General Pershing's list involves the laying open of an extraordinary situation, and it must be stated plainly, and with no disrespect for the General in command of the United States forces in France. In other words, the truth must be told or nothing must be said at all. General Wood was the ranking major-general of the army, and as some members of the General Staff understood the situation, through no fault of his own he was better known both in England and France than any other United States army officer when this country entered the war. From this very fact has arisen the difficulty in which the Administration is placed, and which also has deprived him of the soldier's privilege of being where the activities are most vital. As the world knows, General Pershing, in the Roosevelt administration a Lieutenant-Colonel and suddenly advanced to a Brigadier Generalship, was sent into Mexico over the head of General Funston, and later was sent to France, where he was unknown, at least comparatively so. In the course of time Major-General Wood, who had been in the British and French military authorities for what he had accomplished in the cleaning up of Cuba, came along on an inspection duty. Then arose the situation that caused trouble. General Pershing was consulted officially by the high officers both of England and France, but men like Petain and members of the British Government sought out General Wood, and he was their guest on numerous occasions at luncheons when his advice was sought.

So that as the friends of both General Pershing and General Wood understand the situation now, a condition embarrassing to both has arisen. General Pershing cannot afford to sacrifice the dignity of his rank as a General by having an officer subordinate to him at the head of a division, received into councils he himself cannot enter, and consulted on intimate terms to which he is a stranger. On the other hand, here is the ranking major-general of the army who is deprived of the privilege of serving his country in France simply because of his name.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris and Ewing from Paul Thompson

General Leonard Wood

PRISONER EXCHANGE ISSUE DISCUSSED

Question Raised in British Parliament—Mr. Bonar Law Announces Negotiations With Germans Entered Into

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The question of the exchange of prisoners figured prominently in the debate in both houses, yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the government had already entered into negotiations for exchange on lines similar to those of the Franco-German agreement, intimating that the case of civilian as well as military prisoners would be considered, and that the range of discussion would be wide.

In the House of Lords a set debate opened with a speech by Lord Devonport, who inquired why the government was unacquainted with the initiation and progress of the Franco-German negotiations, and what policy it proposed to pursue in coming negotiations.

Lord Newton repeated Mr. Bonar Law's announcement of impending negotiations, explaining that the German Government had already proposed a meeting at The Hague to discuss matters of acute difficulty which had arisen, and the government was taking advantage of this to intimate its readiness to discuss the questions on condition a wide scheme of exchange was included. Delegates would be appointed by the War Cabinet.

Lord Newton deprecated any implication that British prisoners had been placed in a worse position than others owing to the callousness or incapacity of the government or War Office, adding that although, undoubtedly, there had been most brutal discrimination against them, he believed they were, at present, less badly treated than prisoners of any other nationality.

Lord Newton repeated that the French agreement was a complete surprise to the government although not to himself as he had always felt one of the Allies might be compelled by force of opinion to make a wide exchange, but he questioned if the War Office in any country favored such exchange.

to set other government departments an example in employing them.
Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, estimated the department's expenditure, last year, at £23,000,000, and this year at £46,000,000 including £3,700,000 for increased grants.

SUFFRAGE ISSUE IN THE SENATE

Efforts Being Made in Washington to Bring Question to Vote—Amendment Supporters Unlikely to Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts are being made in Washington to insist on the suffrage amendment being put to a vote without further delay. It is not believed, however, that this pressure from outside organizations will influence the leaders in the Senate to risk a vote on the measure until the situation is more satisfactory than it is felt to be at the present moment.

There is no reason whatever to believe that the supporters of the amendment have gained any additional strength since Senator Jones of New Mexico, in charge of the amendment, decided some three weeks ago to put off its consideration for the reason that, after a careful canvass of the situation, the required two-thirds were lacking. It is true that the margin was very small, but the leaders realized that the risks were equally great whether the lacking votes were two or 20.

In fact the very narrowness of the margin was one of the principal reasons why it was deemed unwise to risk a defeat. It was fully realized that the suffrage amendment was one of those measures which gather strength the longer they are before the people. The November elections are looming in the distance and senators will be asked to define their platforms and to support and carry out the promises of their respective parties.

In the last three weeks, appeals have been made to the President to take a definite stand and to use his influence with senators in precisely the same way as he used it in the House when the amendment would otherwise have been defeated. There can be no doubt that the President is strongly in favor of the passage of the amendment, not only on grounds of justice, but because he and the principal members of his Cabinet regard the suffrage amendment as a great war measure.

While this is true, it is not fully realized by such as ask him to make a more definite appeal that the situation is extremely delicate in the Senate. A large number of those senators who are committed against the amendment are faithful supporters of the Administration. Many of them feel very strongly on this question, and though they would go far to do whatever the President asked, it is realized that he, knowing their feelings on the subject, would hesitate to appeal to them. In the circumstances he is not expected to do more than endorse the amendment and lend it the strength of his moral support.

states where women vote; they are firm believers in woman suffrage, but they have categorically stated that they will vote "no" when the amendment comes up before the Senate. They deny that their position is in any way illogical or inconsistent. Believing as they do in state rights on questions affecting the electorate, they declare they are opposed to the enactment of a measure which, when ratified by 36 states, would compel its adoption by 12 others, which did not necessarily believe in it. Their position may or may not be tenable, but it is not believed that they will recede from the position they have taken.

The alleged failure of the women of New York to register in the expected numbers has been made much of by the opponents of the amendment in Washington. It has not been shown, however, by any figures published so far that the women of New York have been lukewarm about registration. Even if the figures should turn out to be small, it is contended that there was no great issue at stake in New York State and that under similar circumstances a comparatively small number of the eligible male voters register. For this reason what the women did not do in a given instance in the State of New York will have little bearing on the fate of the suffrage amendment.

BOLSHEVIKI SEEK THE AID OF CHINA

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Asks China to Help Put Down Colonel Semenov's Military Movement in Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—Mr. Tchitcherine, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Bolshevik Government, has addressed a note to the Chinese Government regarding anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia under Colonel Semenov, the Cossack leader, who has been joined by several thousand Chinese border troops, and is reported to be restoring some degree of order.

So far Colonel Semenov has had no official dealings with the Chinese, and Mr. Tchitcherine requests the Chinese Government to permit the entrance of Soviet troops into Chinese territory to assist the Chinese regular troops to end the "criminal activity of this brigand band, sheltering in Manchuria," should the Chinese Government find itself unable to deal with the matter alone.

Another note to the British Government, after expressing the most friendly sentiments regarding the British people, requests the abandonment of compulsory recruiting of Russian citizens in Great Britain as being entirely inadmissible and unacceptable from the standpoint of the Soviet Republic's axioms and its political position of strict neutrality in the world war.

Meanwhile, the German Government, through Count von Mirbach, has proposed an immediate meeting in Berlin of a commission to establish a modus vivendi as to the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the Soviet Government's anti-capitalistic economic policy, while another commission meets in Moscow to discuss Russo-German commercial relations and the employment of German capital to increase Russian productivity.

Allied Intervention Opposed
MOSCOW, Russia (May 25)—(By the Associated Press)—The press discusses the suggestion of allied intervention in Russia. Bourgeois as well as Bolshevik newspapers are unanimous in expressing opposition. They say the occupation of part of Siberia would not be disadvantageous for the Germans and might turn out badly for Russia.

The Svoboda Rossi, a Constitutional Democratic newspaper, says intervention is undesirable and that foreign assistance for Russia in this form would run counter to the normal national sense.

The Zarya Rosii, also Constitutional Democratic, says in discussing the military agreement concluded between Japan and China, "It would be shortsighted not to perceive there are new dangers for us, and it would be falling

(Continued on page two, column six)

OFFICIALS STOP FINN MOVEMENT

United States Authorities Believe They Have Ended Development of Disloyal Propaganda by Fitchburg Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau.
BOSTON, Mass.—In the wholesale arrest of members of the I. W. W. in and about Fitchburg, Mass., all of whom are either Finns or speak the Finnish language, officials of the United States Government believe that they have stopped an unpatriotic propaganda which might have become a menace to the war activities of the country.

Many of the employees in the large industrial plants of Marlboro, Clinton, Leominster and Fitchburg are immigrants from Northwestern Russia, and at the outbreak of the war were ardent supporters of the Russian cause against Germany. Quite a number of Finns returned to Russia in order to enter the army, while a few volunteered for service in France.

With the outbreak of the revolution in Russia and the collapse of the opposition to Germany on the eastern front a marked change was noticed in the attitude of the Finns. Instead of being strongly in favor of victory over Germany, many of them apparently became apathetic regarding the outcome of the war, and it was while in this stage the I. W. W. entered the field and began a propaganda of disquietude.

The federal officials do not claim that the activities of the I. W. W. were actually in favor of Germany, but they do maintain that every effort was made to persuade the Finns to strike, or at least hamper the work in which they were engaged. Leaders of the I. W. W. from other parts of the United States began to arrive in Fitchburg and Marlboro, and at meetings, especially those on Sundays, the speeches of the visitors bordered strongly on the unpatriotic.

It was not long before the nature of the speeches at these became known to the federal officials and investigations were at once instituted. It was found that many of the local leaders who a year or two before were known to be outspoken in denouncing Germany, were advocating opposition to the draft in the United States, and endeavoring to persuade many of the Finns who had taken out their first naturalization papers to withdraw their applications for citizenship in that country.

The activities of the I. W. W. were becoming more and more marked and were apparently extending beyond the bounds of public addresses, when the federal officials appeared and made three arrests in Fitchburg and overtook three other I. W. W. leaders as they were speeding out of the State in an automobile. In making the arrests in Fitchburg the federal officers seized a quantity of arms and ammunition at the home of one of the I. W. W. leaders.

BRITISH COMPLY WITH REQUEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is announced that the British Government has consented, on religious and humane grounds, that so far as they are concerned, no aircraft attack shall be made on cities near the battle front, tomorrow, request having been made by the Vatican that Cologne should not be bombed on that date, which is observed amongst Roman Catholics as the Feast of Corpus Christi. The request is based upon the fact that serious damage has been done, lately, by British raids on that town.

MORE ARRESTS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Bidault Despres, formerly editor of the suppressed paper La Plebe and a close friend of Almerique, one time editor of Le Bonnet Rouge, has been arrested as well as two militant syndicalists, Andreux Flageolet and Belouchoux. The charge is stated to be that of intelligence with the enemy.

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RELIEF WORKERS ARRIVE IN PARIS

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement is made by the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, of the arrival in Paris of a party of ten relief workers, sent to France from the headquarters of the Church in Boston. These representatives will be located in various parts of France to extend the War Relief work carried on through Christian Scientists in France since the beginning of hostilities.

Funds for this purpose have been contributed by Christian Scientists throughout the world, and have been used to relieve suffering due to the war among the families in France and other countries affected.

This aid has not been confined to Christian Scientists, but has been extended to all worthy of help.

The members of the party just sent to France are all experienced in the War Relief and Camp Welfare activities carried on by Christian Scientists in the United States since its entrance into the European war, and this experience will add greatly to the efficient administration of the funds in the stricken districts.

VON BERNSTORFF'S DEGREE ANNULLED

Brown University President at Commencement Exercises Announces Action With Regard to Former Ambassador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, R. I., Bureau.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, conferred nine honorary degrees at the commencement exercises Wednesday, and made the following formal announcement in behalf of the board of fellows of the university:

"Voted, That the action of the board of fellows in 1910, conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, be annulled, because while he was Ambassador of the Imperial German Government to the United States and while the nations were still at peace, he was guilty of conduct dishonorable alike to a gentleman and a diplomat."

And the vote carried with it a provision that Bernstorff's name "be stricken from the list of honorary alumni and omitted from future publications of the university."

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, William A. Nelson, president of Smith College and Elton Howe Brown, lawyer, New York. Other honorary degrees were announced as follows:

Doctor of letters, Charles L. Nichols, Worcester, Mass.

Doctor of divinity, the Rev. Joseph Taylor, Chengtu, West China; the Rev. Edward Holyoke, Providence, R. I.

Master of arts, Inman E. Page, president of the Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Okla.; William A. Viall, manufacturer, Providence; Miss Mary S. Gardner, superintendent of the Providence District Nursing Association.

The university awarded a total of 178 degrees.

Senator Lodge delivered an address before the annual meeting of the alumni.

"Conditions revealed by the aircraft investigation," said Senator Lodge, "would not have been so deplorable had it not been for the publishing of information alleged to have been a statement of what had really been accomplished, when the information was only what was hoped to be done." He said that there is no disposition on the part of anyone in Congress to do anything but uphold the President and speed the war to a victorious conclusion.

U. S. Admiral John W. Edwards, U. S. N., retired, and a resident of Bristol, was named Tuesday to take charge of the naval training unit that is to be established at Brown University at the opening of the term next fall. Plans for the formation of a unit such as other colleges now have were made last February by Lieut. O. D. Munn, enrolling officer at the naval training station, at Newport, together with Brown officials.

Last month the faculty at Brown ruled that all freshmen entering the university next fall must join either the reserve officers training corps or the naval unit.

SIR H. WOOD DECLINES "WITH MANY REGRETS"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Henry Wood informs The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau that he declines Major Higginson's offer of the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, "alas with very many regrets and a full appreciation of the honor conferred." Sir Henry hopes also that, at some future time, negotiations may be opened up again.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The transport ship Leasowe Castle has been sunk by an enemy submarine, the British Admiralty announced tonight. One hundred and one persons perished. The Leasowe Castle, which was of 9737 tons gross, was sunk in the Mediterranean on May 26.

GERMAN GAINS ARE LESS REAL THAN APPARENT

After Weeks Devoted to Preparation and Possessing Advantage of Inside Lines, Germans Take No Vital Positions

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor.

If the German advance across the Chemin des Dames constitutes the best that the Germans are able to do after weeks of preparation, the battle of the Crown Prince, for they were the armies of the Crown Prince which were mainly engaged, will prove even more a success d'estime than did the "Kaiser's battle." Weeks have been devoted to the training, massing, and stimulating of the divisions to be employed in the present offensive, and the result is, so far, what? A complete failure of the attack on the British in Flanders, and a somewhat blunt salient driven into the allied line to the immediate northwest of Rheims. Now seeing that, to take a single instance, the attack on the British, at Berry-au-Bac, on the Aisne, due north of Rheims was delivered with twenty divisions against four, and was completely unavailing until the pressure to the left forced the line back there, and caused a retirement in sympathy, it will be seen how little the German High Command has to congratulate itself upon.

It must be remembered that, for the moment, the Germans are fighting with everything in their favor. They are in possession of that inestimable advantage interior lines of communication. That is to say their operations are pivoted upon the center of an arc, from which they can move easily and rapidly to any section of the circumference of that arc, whilst the Allies are compelled to move slowly and cumbersomely round the circumference of the arc. This, of course, would not matter so much if the Allies were in sufficient strength to hold every sector of the arc in force or in comparative force. But they are not, and this enables the Germans to collect overwhelming forces at the center of the arc, and then to rush them to any point of the circumference of the arc, and so to deliver a terrific blow upon the attenuated allied line, at a point which the Allies cannot foresee, and up to which they must move their reserves slowly round the arc, or from a point not equally distant, as in the case of the Germans, from any part of the arc's circumference, but perpetually lengthening as the circumference of the arc curves away from it.

This is the position in which the superior force of the Germans, steadily augmented by the withdrawal of more and more divisions from the Russian and Rumanian fronts has enabled them to place the Allies, and it is this that makes General Pershing the Blücher in the case. The more rapidly, consequently, that Blücher is enabled to take the field in force, the more rapid will be the readjustment of the question of numbers, and what makes this readjustment of such importance is the perpetual dwindling of the allied numbers under the attacks of the Germans delivered for just such a purpose.

As in the recent offensive, so in the present offensive, it has been the policy of the German High Command not to calculate losses at all, and of the allied generals to inflict the maximum of loss on the enemy at the minimum of expense to themselves. It is for this reason that the allied lines have been retired wherever no vital position has been at stake, but held uncompromisingly directly any vital positions have been reached. Every one will remember the retirement of the British under the tremendous pressure of the March offensive, and then the sudden "back to the wall" order of Sir Douglas Haig, and the invincible front that moment presented to von Ludendorff.

All this is so far being repeated today. Under General Foch's orders the allied line is retreating, in just the same way as in March, before the overwhelming tide of Germans, but, it will be noticed, though giving up important terrain, it has not yet reached any vitally strategic position. Meanwhile General Foch is in command of the whole line, and has his reserves massed where, taking into consideration the whole lie of the ground, he can, presumably, bring them into action with the least necessary delay. That the German losses are being as terrific as ever there seems no question to doubt, but there is equally little question that the allied losses are not proving anything like so heavy as in the early stages of the March offensive. After all their efforts the Germans have so far only created another salient, with a maximum depth of about 16 miles on a front of rather over 40 miles from the southeast of Noyon to due north of Rheims. Soissons has fallen, the ruin heaps of Rheims are seriously threatened, and may fall any moment, but such losses are sentimental rather than strategic, for it must be remembered that the strategical considerations of today represent not what was important to the Allies in pushing forward against the von Hindenburg line, but what is important to them for a totally different campaign for the covering of Paris and the Channel ports.

Bombardment of Paris
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The

bombardment of Paris by a German long-range gun was resumed yesterday. Press reports state that recent shells are of a larger caliber than formerly, being 24 millimeters in diameter, instead of 21.

Wednesday—The material damage caused by the long-range bombardment of Paris, which recommenced on Tuesday morning, is slight. Its renewal, coinciding with the development of the German offensive, was expected by the French authorities, who are taking measures to locate and destroy the German gun.

Outlook in France Improves

PARIS, France (Thursday)—"The German flood will soon be dammed," says a semi-official note issued today, summarizing the situation between Rheims and Soissons.

The note says:

"The Germans again progressed yesterday, but while, on one hand, they failed to pierce our lines, on the other it is comforting to observe that their march was slackened considerably by the arrival of our reserves."

"As these come into play the balance will gradually be restored and soon the German flood will be dammed."

"The French command retains undiminished confidence, based, as it is, on the power of our resources and the incomparable valor of our soldiers."

Kaiser's Message to Empress

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Emperor William, who is on the field of battle south of Laon, on the Aisne front, has sent the following telegram to the Empress at Potsdam:

"Wilhelm has today attacked the British and French on the Chemin des Dames. The strongly consolidated height, after being subjected to mighty artillery fire, has been stormed by our glorious infantry. We have crossed the Aisne and are approaching the Vesle. Fritz, with the first guards infantry division, was one of the first to reach the Aisne."

"The twenty-eighth division has also again distinguished itself. The British and French were completely surprised. Our losses are small. Tomorrow we shall make further progress."

"God has granted us a splendid victory and will help further.Greetings."

French Morale Admirable

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M. Clemenceau, returning from the front tonight, declared that the morale of the French soldiers as they march singing to the battle front, is admirable and magnificent. During the trip the Premier, with his usual fearlessness, went near the front lines.

General Pershing's Official Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The official report from General Pershing issued on Wednesday evening by the War Department was as follows:

"In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Renewed counter-attacks broke down under our fire."

"In Lorraine we repulsed three raids during the night, taking several prisoners and killing a number of the enemy. There and in the Woëvre the artillery of both sides has been continuously active."

"It is established that on May 27, our aviators shot two hostile machines, instead of one, as reported."

New Offensive Surveyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Opinion among reports differ as to whether the German assault upon the Chemin des Dames was originally intended as the main offensive action, but whatever may have been the German original intention, reports from the front indicate that the operation has now developed into one of the first magnitude and it remains to be seen how far the initial success of the Germans will be extended.

Reports show there has been no new development in Germany's method of attack. The conditions on the Aisne were very similar to those on the Cambrai-Saint Quentin front in the latter days of March. There has been the same secret troop concentration within German territory, the same rushing of masses of effectives to the front under the cover of darkness. There has been the same ruthless disregard for life, a feature which the retreating Allies, according to reports, have taken full advantage of, the German losses again being described as heavy.

It is computed from numerous reports that the attacking forces outnumbered the allied front line defenders by four or five to one, and it is gathered that after the first onslaught the allied command, perceiving the strength of the attack, decided immediately to commence the withdrawal, and although the ground given up has many memories of valorous allied efforts, it was decided to retire rather than sacrifice valuable effectives for the sake of territorial considerations.

It is known that the allied reserves should now begin to make their presence felt and the latest reports indicate that the worst phase of the German offensive has spent itself and the situation should improve. From the allied point of view the fact remains that the Germans have embarked upon a large scale operation and must, therefore, be making a further heavy use of reserves. They now have three important salients on their front and the drain upon their effectives and matériel must be considerable.

British Aerial Operations

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—British aerial operations are described in an official communication tonight as follows:

"Our airplanes dropped 25 tons of bombs during the day on hostile billets, dumps and railways behind the enemy's lines on all parts of the British front."

"Thirteen German machines were destroyed in air fighting and four



Scene of German offensive

Map illustrates accounts of the fighting between Soissons and Rheims

others were brought down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

"Bombing was continued on the night of Tuesday. Five tons of bombs were dropped on various targets, including billets at Armentieres and the Valenciennes railway stations. One of our night bombing machines failed to return."

"On Wednesday, a number of long-distance day bombing machines attacked Thionville; they dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on the station and sidings. At the same time other machines bombed the railway and barracks at Metz-Sablon. In spite of hostile attacks from the air and ground, all the machines returned."

Civilians in Aisne District

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The position of the populations of the Aisne department was discussed in the Chamber, and the Minister of the Interior stated that M. Ogier, a high official of the department, had been sent to the Aisne to take necessary measures for evacuation.

German Attack Repulsed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A German attack on a strong allied position in Flanders, northwest of Festubert, has been repulsed completely, it is announced officially.

What Press Thinks of Drive

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Several of the morning newspapers withheld comment on the battle in the Aisne sector. Others, while admitting the Germans have gained a substantial initial success, deprecate any idea of treating the enemy's advance too seriously. It is recalled that similar thrusts have not been followed by continuous success.

The Daily Chronicle

The country is so difficult that General Foch's reserves should have time to intervene before the strategic situation is altered seriously to the detriment of the Allies.

The Daily Graphic

If the German successes had been won ten months ago, they would have created a widespread feeling of alarm. Experience however, has shown that initial successes frequently are followed by long pauses of impotence. Consequently, we are able, without making light of the new German advance, to regard it calmly.

The Times

The significance of the German advance cannot be minimized and the advance to the Vesle converts the attack into an operation of great importance. From the fact that the French still hold the Vregny plateau and presumably the Sermeuse spur, while the British on the other wing are holding their ground, The Times infers there is a prospect that the enemy's main rush in the center may be checked.

The Daily News

The enemy's achievement is formidable and brings them further south than they have been in this sector since trench war began in 1914. But there ought to be no occasion for serious alarm. We have grown familiar with the course of these great thrusts which achieve a startling success in the first rush and lose their impetus just as the defense brings its reserves into action.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday night reads:

"Near Soissons, and between Soissons and Rheims, we made fresh progress."

An earlier report says:

"On the battle fronts from the Yser to the Oise the increased fighting activity continued. French local attacks south of Ypres failed."

"West of Montdidier the enemy during a local advance penetrated into Cantigny yesterday."

"The armies of General Boehm and General von Below of the army of the German Crown Prince, have victoriously continued their attack. French and English reserves rushed up were defeated."

"The right wing divisions of General Larisch, after repelling a French counter-attack, captured the Terny-Sorny ridge and the heights northeast of Soissons. After hard fighting the troops of General-Franke also broke the resistance of the enemy on the plateau of Conde. Ft. Conde was taken by storm. Vregny and Misy also were taken. Positions on the southern bank of the Aisne and the Vesle heights to the west of Ciry were occupied."

"The corps of General von Winkler, General von Conta and General

Schmettow have crossed the Vesle. Braine and Fismes have been captured and we are standing on the heights due south of the Vesle. The troops of General Lieke have taken the hills northeast of Prouilly by storm and have captured Villers-Franqueux and Courcy and now are fighting for the heights of Thierry."

"The indefatigable advancing infantry, artillery and mine-throwing detachments are being closely followed by balloons, anti-aircraft guns and dispatch riders."

"The energetic labors of the pioneers and railway equipment and construction troops have rendered possible the conquest of the field of attack."

"In spite of the changing weather our aerial forces are attacking the enemy again and again with bombs and machine guns, while aviators have surveyed without interruption our progressing attacks and the effect of our artillery fire."

"The number of prisoners has increased to 25,000, including one French and one English general."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—A Turkish official communication, issued here today, says:

"On the Irak front the Turkish left wing has occupied Kerkook, the British withdrawing southward."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The War Office issued a statement, on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"A hostile raiding party was driven back during the night in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel."

"A local attack made by the enemy north of Kemmel was completely repulsed by the French troops."

Yesterday afternoon's official statement follows:

"We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras and captured prisoners and a machine gun. A few prisoners were taken by us also during the night west of Merville. A raid attempted by the enemy at Givenchy-les-La Bassée was repulsed. A hostile attack upon one of our posts south of the Ypres-Comines Canal also was repulsed after sharp fighting."

"The hostile artillery has been active north of Albert, in the neighborhood of Ayeette, east of Robecq and northwest of Merville, and has shown somewhat increased activity locally east of Arras and south of Lens."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"The battle took on particular violence on our left wing. In the region of Soissons, after stubborn resistance and fighting in the streets, which held back the enemy for many hours, our troops evacuated the town, the western outskirts of which we occupy."

"Southeast of Soissons the battle extended to the plateau marked by Belleu, Septmonts, Ambriet and Chacrisse."

"In the center, under the pressure of our enemy we gave ground in the region of Loupeigne north of Fere-Tardenois. The Franco-British troops further to the east, maintained their positions on the line of Brouillet, Savigny and Sillery."

"On the right the troops which are covering Rheims have withdrawn behind the Aisne canal, northwest of the town."

Wednesday afternoon's statement says:

"Last night the German advance, assisted by the arrival of fresh divisions, was more powerful, especially on both wings, in the directions of Soissons and Rheims."

"On the left, French troops, fighting every foot of the way, fell back to the eastern outskirts of Soissons, where the battle continues with violence. On the right, Franco-British troops, after an energetic defense of the Massif of St. Thierry, withdrew slowly to the heights south and southeast, where they are holding on between the Vesle River and the Aisne Canal."

"In the center, the fighting is continuing with varying results on the southern bank of the Vesle, where our troops are defending the heights with admirable courage."

"West of Montdidier the Americans broke up two successive German attacks which were directed against Cantigny."

"Spirited artillery fighting continues on both banks of the Meuse. The French fire broke up a number of German raids in the sector of Emmerin, north of Bezonvaux, in the region of Badonvillers and near the Rhone-Rhine canal."

"Army of the East—There were reciprocal artillery actions west of Lake Dolan, on the right bank of the Varad, and near Vetreuil. A French detachment made a successful surprise attack on an enemy post southwest of Ghevghell. An enemy attempt to attack Serbian trenches southwest of Gradecis was repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"At Capo Sile on Monday night two hostile attacks were broken up in front of our new positions. In the Presna Valley we captured a patrol of 13. Other prisoners were taken in the Col Caprile area."

"Enemy detachments were repulsed at Mont Como and Mont Asolone."

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The Austrian War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"In the Tonal region the fighting revived on Tuesday. Two Italian attacks, supported by strong artillery and mine fire, against Montecello, south of the pass, broke down. The enemy artillery fire against our positions on the lower course of the Piave continues."

CONGRESS HELD OF OPPRESSED NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Czech press emphasizes the importance of the meeting attended in Prague on May 17 by Rumanian, Italian and Polish, as well as by Tzecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav delegates, which it styles a "congress of the oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary."

One resolution adopted declared that these representatives of Slav and Latin nations oppressed for centuries, had united in a common desire to secure full liberty and independence for their respective nations after the war, and were agreed that a better future for their nations would be founded and assured by a world democracy, and by a universal League of Nations endowed with the necessary authority.

They emphatically rejected all steps taken by governments without the consent of the people and were convinced that peace would be just and lasting only if it liberated the world from the predominance of one nation over others.

DUTCH AGAINST GERMAN RULING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Holland has protested against the modification of the German prize law of April 24, according to a statement made by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Louden, in the Chamber. The minister said that, despite the German offer to make exceptions and provide conditional safeguards in certain cases, the revised rules imperilled Dutch shipping.

A dispatch from Stockholm, May 2, quoted the Swedish Legation at Berlin as reporting an amendment, immediately effective, to the German prize regulations. The dispatch said the amendment provided that neutral vessels should be considered to have been put into operation in the interests of the warfare of Germany's enemies when the State, the flag of which vessels were entitled to carry, had made a tonnage contract with a country enemy to Germany, or when the principal part of the merchant marine of a neutral State was making voyages for countries at war with Germany.

GERMANS PLEASED WITH EMPEROR KARL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Koelnische Zeitung welcomes Emperor Karl's declarations to deputations from the Alpine provinces as a proclamation of the government program that permits Germans to look up hopefully again after a time of great anxiety and doubt, and considers that the administrative partition of Bohemia will have a sobering effect on the Southern Slavs' separatist aspirations.

The Neue Frei Presse also considers that the imperial pronouncement has reestablished the traditional alliance between the Crown and the German element.

NEW YORK BARS GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Board of Education has voted unanimously to form no new classes in German in the public schools of this city during the war.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Arrangements have been made by the Patriotic Fund for an extension of its work with a

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RAILWAY AWARD

Canadian Northern Railway Arbitration Fixes Value of 600,000 Shares of Common Stock at \$10,800,000

TORONTO, Ont.—Chief Justice Sir William Meredith has announced the award of the Canadian Northern Railway arbitration, the value fixed for 600,000 shares of common stock being \$10,800,000.

The proceedings were held under an act of Parliament passed during 1917, entitled "An Act Providing for the Acquisition by His Majesty of the Capital Stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company." The government at this time held 400,000 shares of the stock for advances already made to the company. On account of the financial situation caused by the war, the road, after opening a transcontinental service, found itself without sufficient money to carry on the work and entered into an agreement for the purchase by the government of the remaining 600,000 shares at a price to be set by arbitration, the limit being \$10,000,000. Mackenzie & Mann were the largest shareholders, 510,000 shares standing in their names, the balance being distributed among small holders, and the Bank of Commerce being interested as pledgee of a large amount.

The award continues: "That the value of the said 600,000 shares as of the date of the agreement was the sum of \$10,800,000; that the parties shall respectively pay and bear their own costs of the arbitration, except that the Government of Canada shall pay the expenses of taking and transcribing the evidence, the remuneration of the secretary and messenger employed by us and the incidental expense incurred by the secretary."

"The question to be determined by the arbitrators was one of great difficulty and one which, of necessity, admitted of great diversity of opinion. We heard much testimony and the benefit of assistance of experienced and able counsel on both sides, and carefully investigated every matter which seemed to throw any light upon the question to be determined."

"As to whether or not there was a surplus of assets over liabilities was naturally a subject which engaged much time and consideration. It is, of course, not a conclusive test as to the value of the stock, but it is an element which cannot be ignored. Its importance was perhaps emphasized by the fact that a royal commission had reported the assets and liabilities of the company to be about equal. This report, which was made in a proceeding to which the company and its shareholders were not parties, was admittedly based on a misconception of some of the facts, and there were omissions of both assets and liabilities. It should also be pointed out that the work of the royal commission had reference to a date anterior to the first day of October, 1917, and there were changes in the interval."

"In arriving at the surplus of assets over liabilities, the report of Professor Swain, as to the reproduction based on pre-war prices, and also his estimate of the depreciation, has been adopted. After a careful examination we found the surplus of assets over liabilities of the company on the first day of October, 1917, on a conservative basis, to be not less than \$25,000,000, after deducting the full amount of depreciation found by Professor Swain and making such reduction in the value of the land grants and other assets as deemed reasonable."

"It is to be pointed out that a valuation of the physical property of a railway company by the reproduction new method, less depreciation, is not to be regarded as an ascertainment of the actual value. It is only a means to that end, but as it was the best, and in fact the only estimate available, it has been adopted as a basis for the foregoing calculations."

"While the surplus of assets over liabilities is an element for consideration, as has been already pointed out, it is not conclusive as to the value of the stock of the company. Its prospective earning power is perhaps more important than any other element in ascertaining such value, and in arriving at a conclusion we have given careful consideration to the past history of the company, its earnings and expenditures, the present financial position of the company, the location of its lines and their construction, the other railways already existing in competition, the rate of interest on the funded and other debts of the company, the probable future growth of the population and business of the country and all other factors which seemed to us to have any bearing upon the question."

"It is apparent that there was great room for difference of opinion in a matter involving so many elements of uncertainty and speculation, but after taking into consideration all the circumstances which appeared to be entitled to weight in determining so difficult a question, we came to the conclusion we have mentioned."

The award is signed by Sir William Meredith, Mr. Justice R. E. Harris and Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. The proceedings lasted 50 days, concluding on May 15th, and the cost of the arbitration is approximately \$100,000. The chief counsel for the government was W. N. Tilley, K. C. and Strachan Johnston, for the Canadian Northern, F. H. Phippen, K. C.; Mackenzie & Mann, Philip Butler of Minnesota, and McGregor Young, K. C.; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I. F. Hellmuth, K. C.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Arrangements have been made by the Patriotic Fund for an extension of its work with a

view to assisting the women relatives and families of overseas soldiers returning to Canada. A large number of the relatives of these soldiers have been returning to Canada, some of whom have arrived in practically destitute condition, and the Patriotic Fund has taken up the work, with arrangements to have representatives at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal to meet incoming vessels and look after such soldiers' families as need assistance. In this the Patriotic Fund has secured the active cooperation of the military authorities, both as to facilities for carrying on its work, and the necessary permits for its representatives to meet vessels immediately upon arrival.

BOLSHEVIKI SEEK THE AID OF CHINA

(Continued from page one)

to perform our duty to the country to pass by these dangers in silence."

Resignation of Gen. Mannerheim

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The new Finnish Cabinet formed by former Senator Paasikivi indicates increased German influence in the Finnish Government and has resulted in a further request by General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish troops, that his resignation be accepted. The General is opposed to German intervention and the Germanization of the Finnish Army.

Colonel Vosteeff, the new War Minister, is working in close connection with German headquarters.

New Railway Planned

MOSCOW, Russia (May 24)—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans are laying a railway from the Finnish frontier to Potchanga Bay on the Noumansk coast, says an Archangel dispatch to the Mashe Slovo.

Demand Favors Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Kiev message states that the Skoropadsky government demands the incorporation in Ukraine of Rostoff, Novo Tcherkask and Northern Caucasus.

Turks Advance Toward Persia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—The Russian papers state that the Turks have occupied Alexandropol, between Batum and Erivan, having occupied the latter, also, and are advancing toward Julfa, on the Persian frontier. Their previous request that the Transcaucasian Government should permit the transport of troops to Persia for use against the British was refused by the government's Armenian representatives, and Armenians. It is stated, suffered heavily in the fighting at Alexandropol.

The German Government have proposed that the Russian Republic shall cede to Finland the western zone of the Murman Coast, with an outlet to the sea, while Finland returns to Russia a fort and Raivola on the railway between Petrograd and Viborg, provided that these places are unfortified. Mr. Tchitcherine has proposed a conference in Moscow to discuss matters. The Central Committee of the Minimalist Social Democratic Workers' Party has passed a resolution strongly urging the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The Canadian record for keel laying has been broken here by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company. Exactly two minutes after one vessel had been launched three plates of the keel of an ocean-going freighter had been put in place on the blocks just vacated by the launched vessel. The Ostria, the vessel in question was made ready for the water in just over four months. The same company has under construction three freighters and four ocean-going trawlers.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for the national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 33.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 29.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 13, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

MAXINE MAUFRA

PARIS, France—Maxine Maufra, who passed away Tuesday, was one of the most earnest, if not one of the most widely known of the younger French impressionist group of artists. He was born in Nantes, and received some instruction in art from M. le Roux, a local teacher. His father, determined that Maufra should follow a commercial career, sent him to England, where, in spare moments, he studied landscape painting. Because of a business success he was able to retire and devote himself entirely to art. His pictures hang in the Luxembourg and other galleries.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Although at the beginning of the last Bolo revelations, there was so much pretended mystery about the high percentage implicated, it was clearly shown that it was M. Calliaux, and of course this was made very apparent before the end of that affair. The authorities permitted and indeed encouraged it to be understood that the revelations were of the very first degree of importance, and it was semi-officially insinuated that the case against M. Calliaux was appreciably strengthened. What now? That view has been much discounted Bolo and

NATIONAL SALVAGE

SCOTTISH LAND COURT

LONDON, England—The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve of the appointment of Mr. David Anderson, K. C., as a member and chairman of the Scottish Land Court, in succession to the Hon. Lord Kennedy.

By The Christian Science Monitor special

Slavs. Everybody felt that the idea of the future Tzecho-Slovak State could not be wiped out, except by the extirpation of this nation to the last man

"We asked for nothing but to be able to live a free life, to govern our own destinies without foreign domination, and to erect our own State, in which every civilized nation all over the world aspires to do. That is a sacred right. It is the national and international right of a nation which has done great service to civilization, and which can proudly range itself

ANZAC DAY OBSERVED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—April 25, the

CALGARY, Alta.—The new spur line to the Brule Lake coal field has been completed by the Canadian Northern Railway, and will be made use of in connection with the coal shipping operations of the coming season. The mines at Brule Lake are arranging for increased production this year, and expect to be shipping by autumn at the rate of 1000 tons per day.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

to the allied cause that was going to see the war through to a successful finish. He could not put into words, he said, the appreciation they had in

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REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM ISSUED

Supreme Duty of Every Individual and Political Organization Declared, to Be Winning of War—Denounce Partisanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The platform adopted by the Republican state convention, the planks touching on national issues having been drafted by Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, declares that "in this country today there is for every individual and every political party but one supreme duty, and that is to win the war." The platform also declares for a protective tariff and a forward-looking program for labor, business and the farmer.

"Win the war by victory, and not by negotiation," was the cry of the delegates, whose spirit of patriotism ran high. Addresses were made by Governor Goodrich and United States Senators New and Watson. A tribute was paid to Mr. Hays, former Republican state chairman, by the incorporation in the platform of an endorsement of the national committee action selecting Mr. Hays for chairman. The Republican ticket nominated is as follows: Secretary of State, W. A. Rorach, Delphi; Auditor of State, Otto Klaus, Evansville; Treasurer of State, U. Z. McMurtre, Marion; Attorney General, E. E. Stansbury, Williamsport; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. N. Hines, Crawfordsville; Judge of Supreme Court, Fourth District, Howard L. Townsend, Fort Wayne; Judge of Supreme Court, First District, B. M. Willoughby, Vincennes; Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District, Willis C. McMahon, Crown Point, A. L. Nicholas, Winchester; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Patrick J. Lynch, Newcastle; State Geologist, Lewis Roark, Bloomington; Judges of the Appellate Court, First District, Solon A. Enlow, Danville, Charles F. Remy, Indianapolis.

Platform Planks

War Policy Stated by National Republican Chairman

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The plank in the Republican Party platform dealing with the war was written by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was chosen chairman of the resolutions committee. The plank in part follows:

"In Congress, Republicans have given their votes, often the deciding votes, for the grant of every power and all the money demanded by the Administration. In this course of action they will persist without wavering or shadow of turning.

"This is the war of no political party. This is the country's war, and we charge and deplore that the party in power is guilty of practicing party partisan politics to the serious detriment of the country's cause.

"We insist that these cease and we appeal to all patriots whatever their politics, to aid us in every way possible in our efforts to require that partisan politics be taken out and kept out of the war management. In this emergency, we call upon all men and women to support the government without thought of party.

"We insist that every possible efficient instrument, men and matériel, which is available, shall be used to aid in winning the war and that inefficiency shall be replaced by efficiency wherever found."

The platform denounces any criticism of public officials when such criticisms are inspired by partisanship or disloyalty, but declares that courageous and loyal criticism of corruption and inefficiency should be defended.

FREEMASONRY'S STAND IN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The Costanzi theater was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear Signor Nathan, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy, speak on the subject of Freemasonry and the war. Many prominent representatives of Italian Freemasonry were among the audience and the royal box was occupied by Signor Bonicelli, Undersecretary of State for the Interior, representing the Prime Minister, together with the Undersecretaries Roth and Vassallo.

Signor Nathan began by thanking his hearers for their presence, a brave action, he said, since, according to some people's talk and the statements in their newspapers he was a dangerous malfactor, intent on leading others astray both now and hereafter. He then went on to deal with various attacks on Freemasonry, including those made concerning his own morality of Rome.

All the efforts of Freemasonry, he said, had been directed toward inducing the country to take an active part, without hesitation or delay, in the struggle of civilization against barbarism, progress against reaction, nationality against feudalism, freedom against the most hateful of tyrannies. Signor Nathan then went on to speak of the origin and history of Freemasonry and of its increase in Italy with the coming of Napoleon in the first years of the Nineteenth Century. Its mission had, from the beginning, he said, been patriotic and educative, and it represented a social-political philosophy which all well-meaning people could accept as a common ground of action in the name of the good of the country and of humanity.

Alluding to the famous secret about which so many stupid things had been said, due to ignorance and ill-will, he spoke of the necessity for reserve and for collective secrecy with regard to

action which it had been decided to take in the public interest, and of individual secrecy as protection for individual action and safety. An instance well known to all there was that of the administrative elections of Rome. His hearers knew, possibly, of the instructions issued from the Vatican authorities to all the parish clergy and clerical associations for organizing all the Conservative, reactionary and anti-Liberal forces and taking them to the polls, so that Rome, the capital of Italy, might be governed by those who looked backward and not forward. If, faced with these concealed forces, the Freemasons, who are devoted to their country and progress, went into the piazza and blew trumpets to announce their plan of campaign and the soldiers who were going to carry it out against this secret action, would they not, he asked, be more than naive? Signor Nathan stated that he had never concealed the fact that he was a Freemason, yet, in spite of this he had been elected to the highest office in the city and twice confirmed in his office.

At the present time they must preach and practice war and resistance, they must defend the country from treachery, both within and without, and they must defend their integrity and progress from the secret attacks of their many hidden enemies. Tomorrow when the struggle was over they must preach and practice love between the different classes at home and love for the peoples beyond their frontiers.

After speaking of famous Freemasons in Italy and other countries, Signor Nathan returned to the subject of the war, recalling the fact that he had been one of the first to speak in favor of it in a public theater. He went on to speak of the causes of the war and to assert the necessity for Italian intervention. The government, he said, had heard the voice of the country and had interpreted it rightly. More than three years had passed, and the conflict still continued, but it was drawing to a close. He dealt with the subject of the food question, of the need for firm dealing with defeatist activities, and of the recent Congress of oppressed nationalities. Signor Nathan spoke of the gigantic struggle then in progress in France and of the heroism of the defense. And when he said that their own turn might come any day, and asked if their resistance and their love of freedom would be less or their wall of defense more yielding, the audience rose cheering for the army and the Allies. He finished his speech with praise of the Italian soldiers and an allusion to the resistance offered long ago the hordes of Barbarossa, and the bravery of the defense of Rome in 1849. The citizens of united Italy, he said, would put to flight the successors of the Teutons of the past.

INDUSTRIES BOARD IS MADE DISTINCT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under an executive order announced last night, President Wilson formally created the War Industries Board as a separate administrative agency to act for him and under his direction, with all the duties and powers informally conferred by the President last March in a letter to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the board. Many of the powers delegated are vested in Chairman Baruch, who is the President's right arm for war production.

Besides exercising supervision over virtually the entire industrial fabric of the nation, with power to commandeer plants or take other drastic steps to assure adequacy of war supplies and speed up production, the board directs purchasing for the Allies.

ITALO-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—A meeting has been held here under the auspices of the American University Union in Europe for the purpose of forming an Italo-American University Union. The United States was represented by Ambassador Page, Prof. George H. Nettleton of Yale and Prof. Paul van Dike of Princeton, and Italy by Signor Bonicelli, Minister of Education, Prof. Alberto Tonelli, rector of Rome University, and Senator William Marconi.

Patriotic speeches were delivered by various of the conferees, predicting that the organization in process of formation would be another link in the chain of friendship binding America and Italy.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOLS NOT TO TEACH GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Ore.—German will not be taught in any of the high schools of Oregon hereafter, seeing that by action of the State Board of Education, taken on Wednesday, it was banned and French and Spanish were substituted in the courses.

The action of the board is binding on all high schools of the State except those of Portland whose school board already have put a similar ruling into effect.

GERMAN DAILY TO SUSPEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Daily Telegraph-Tribune, a German-language newspaper published here for the last 53 years, announced on Wednesday it would suspend publication on June 3, during the continuance of the war, because of a prejudice that has arisen in this country against everything printed or written in the German language.

COALITION CANDIDATE WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Wansbeck polling has resulted in the election of the coalition candidate, Mr. R. Mason, by a majority of 547. Mr. Mason polled 5314; E. Edwards, the miners' candidate, 4367.

GREAT PROGRESS IN SHIPBUILDING

Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation Reviews the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—How the United States has advanced from a few years ago when it was not a shipbuilding nation, when its flag had practically disappeared from the sea-faring trade of the world, to a nation working out the greatest shipbuilding program the world has ever seen, was told Wednesday night at the annual meeting of the Boston section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, by Dr. Charles H. Eaton of New York, of the National Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

According to Dr. Eaton, who has just completed a tour of all the large shipyards of the country, addressing 350,000 men, the project of building the great fleet called for was nothing short of heroic. Inexperienced men had to deal with other inexperienced men in mapping out this unprecedented undertaking. A shortage of coal last winter, numerous labor difficulties throughout the country, a scarcity of raw materials, and innumerable other obstacles confronted those in charge of the undertaking.

But today, Dr. Eaton said, the United States has the largest and most efficient shipbuilding plants in the world, and they are only a hint of what the future will produce.

Hog Island, at Philadelphia, has been transformed from a swampland covering 800 acres to the greatest shipbuilding establishment on earth. It now has a population of 30,000. Seventeen million five hundred thousand feet of lumber were used in the erection of its buildings. It contains one mile of shipways. Four buildings, each covering an acre and each costing \$1,000,000, have been put up, and it has more 1000-foot piers than New York City. About 24,000 men are employed there.

Dr. Eaton referred to the improved morale of the men in the different yards, their enthusiasm in their work, when once they realize that they are as important in winning the war as the men on the firing line. He said the Department of Justice had 50 agents in the Hog Island plant, but that the men there needed no such attention, once they had been appealed to in the right spirit. "By reaching the souls of these men they are no longer workers in an industrial plant; they are American citizens," he said.

Today Dr. Eaton will attend the first launching at the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation in Newark Bay, N. J. Eight months ago Newark Bay was nothing but "mud and bulrushes," he said. Twelve thousand men have transformed it into what will be the second largest shipbuilding plant in the world.

It now has 23 ways, with a ship under construction in each, the first to be launched today.

Reviewing improved transportation conditions, Dr. Eaton said that early last winter it sometimes took a ship 75 days to get to France, unload and return to this country. Vessels, he declared, often went over and returned to this country with the same cargo they started with. These conditions were due largely to the inadequate harbor facilities in France. He paid high tribute to the engineers for their industry and skill in aiding in making it possible for a vessel now to go across, unload and return in 15 days. He called upon his hearers to do all in their power to help bring democracy to all the world. "No greatness of character," he said, "is in a man or a breed of men except by sacrifice. The internationalism of the trenches is the kind of internationalism of the future. All workmen need is leadership. They are willing to be led, but they don't like to be a class by themselves."

OREGON SUPREME COURT JUSTICE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Ore.—Charles A. Johns, of Portland, Republican nominee in the coming November election for associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, will ascend to that position on June 4 next, as the result of the resignation, announced on Wednesday, of Justice Wallace McCamant, to be effective on that date. Gov. James Withycombe has announced that he would appoint Mr. Johns to fill the vacancy. No candidate was nominated in the primaries by the Democrats to compete with the Republican nominee at the general election. Justice McCamant gave as his reason for resigning a desire to resume private law practice.

FARMERS WANT ALL CEREAL PRICES FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—At the state-wide conference of farmers, meeting here with the State Council of Defense, the farmers on Wednesday voted down a proposal to adopt a wage scale to govern the prices of labor for harvesting hay, wheat and other small grains and for threshing. After the matter had been discussed for several hours, farmers of the Wheat Belt, composing 12 northwestern counties, in separate conference however, fixed a wage scale for their section.

Resolutions were adopted asking the National Food Administration to prohibit ginners of cotton for profit from

buying cotton in the seed, and to exercise its power to stop profiteering in farm machinery. The closing of places detrimental to the interests of the people was favored.

The government is asked to regulate the price of corn and other cereals in proportion to that of wheat, and also to equalize the price of meat and other products the farmer must buy with the products he sells, and to conscript labor in the towns for use of the farmers during planting and harvesting seasons and furlough soldiers in the training camps. A resolution was adopted asking that state and national councils of defense take steps to compel all business firms and corporations to turn over to the government all surplus profits for the winning of the war.

PLEDGES ASKED BY PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Appeals to All to Practice Economy and to Invest Savings in Thrift Stamps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has appealed to Americans "to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency," and to volunteer on or before June 28, national thrift day, to invest systematically in war savings and thrift stamps, or other government securities.

"This war is one of nations, not one of armies," said the President, "and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted toward conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict.

"The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

"The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel, and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps.

"The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

"I appeal to all who now own either Liberty bonds or savings stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and to purchase them to the utmost extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after the war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government.

"I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government and to do this as far as possible through membership of war savings societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day."

JERUSALEM UNDER RULE OF THE BRITISH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Interesting details of life in Jerusalem since the British occupation, are contained in a letter from Dr. Jacob Thon, of the Palestine bureau, dated Jan. 30, addressed to the Provisional Zionist Committee. Among other things, the letter speaks of the resumption and expansion by the Bezalel school of its pre-war activities. The British occupation has had the effect of creating a fine local market for the products of the school, especially among the English officers, who have evinced a keen desire to possess Bezalel ware. The result is that at the end of January of this year, the workrooms of this

ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL ADVANCED

Massachusetts House, Following Fish Price Inquiry, Passes Measure Against Combinations and Price Fixing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Combinations in restraint of competition, and price fixing of commodities in common use, are punishable by a fine of \$1000 or three years' imprisonment under the terms of a bill passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Wednesday. Passage of the bill follows the report of the legislative fish investigation committee, which obtained evidence tending to reveal a monopoly and price fixing of fresh fish handled at the Boston Fish Pier.

The Anti-Monopoly Bill will go before the Senate for concurrence on Friday, on which day it is planned to provoke the Legislature. Prorogation was set for Wednesday night, but delay in the Senate in enacting the Service-at-Cost-Plus Bill for the Bay State Street Railway Company was chiefly responsible for holding the session over.

The House also voted a \$1,000,000 war appropriation for the emergency use of Governor McCall during the recess of the Legislature. The so-called "Self-Insurance" Bill, which is objectionable to labor, in that it requires employees to deal with their employers instead of an outside company, was passed by a vote of 133 to 51.

In the Senate the bill to permit the Massachusetts Waterways Commission to complete the state dry dock at South Boston, completion of which on contract time, Aug. 1, has become impossible, was passed. The bill was amended so that the State could sell the dry dock to none but the United States Government, it being stated that the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation was a prospective buyer.

The Senate gave final passage to the bill to reduce the membership of the Public Service Commission from five to three, a roll call showing 19 in favor and 16 opposed. An amendment was attached, providing that two members of the existing board must be appointed to the reorganized board.

The \$11,000,000 State Tax Bill was received from the House for concurrence. At the beginning of the session it was predicted that the state tax would be \$15,000,000, but new taxes on big business and intangible property have reduced it \$4,000,000, to the same amount as in 1917.

NAVY MAN INDICTED FOR FOOD HOARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has caused the first indictment of an individual on the charge of hoarding food supplies. Dr. Francis S. Nash, medical director of the navy, and his wife have been indicted on the charge of having in their possession at their home, food to the value of \$1,924.46. The administration plans to prosecute all persons who have on hand more than 30 days' supply of food. Bench warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dr. and Mrs. Nash.

NEW RIVETING RECORD

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday).—A new riveting mark for the United Kingdom was made at Queens Island today by John Lowry, who drove 7841 rivets in nine hours. He also established a record for an hour with 922 rivets.

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WORK OR FIGHT ORDER COMMENT

Currents of Industry Are Expected to Be Greatly Augmented by New Regulations

Further editorial comments on the United States Government's "Work or Fight" order are appended:

Pittsburgh Post

The decision of the government that all men of draft age who are not fighting must engage in some useful occupation will pour a considerable stream of additional energy into the channels of industry that have been depleted by the draft and do much toward solving the acute labor situation. The idlers are not all confined to those within the military draft age. The country has thousands of able-bodied men above the draft age who are thereby released from liability to fight and who are either engaged in non-useful occupations or none at all and it is up to these shirkers to get busy equally with those who fall within the provisions of the draft law. In fact there is no room in America for the loafer today and no excuse for him at any time.

It is indicated that the total tillage area in the United Kingdom for the year 1917-18 will be over 4,000,000 acres, with the highest acreage under wheat, barley and oats ever recorded in the history of British agriculture. The acreage under potatoes will be the greatest since 1872.

Assuming that, after deducting seed and light corn, the entire wheat and barley crop, one-fifth of the oats crop and one-quarter of the potato crop could be made available for bread flour in case of need, these figures mean that the harvest of the United Kingdom in 1918 could provide a 40-weeks' supply for the entire population at the present scale of consumption and on the existing basis of milling.

Reckoned in tonnage the net saving in shipping resulting from increased production of corn and potatoes in England and Wales alone should amount in the coming year to 1,500,000 tons.

During the year 1918-19 the United Kingdom, it is added, will be self-supporting in breadstuffs for four-fifths of the year, as compared with one quarter of the year in 1917-18 and only one-fifth of the year of 1916-17.

UNFAIR COMPETITIVE METHODS CHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four rendering companies in New England, subsidiaries of Swift & Company, Chicago packers, were charged with unfair methods of competition in a complaint made public today by the Federal Trade Commission. The defendants are the Consolidated Rendering Company of Boston, and three Connecticut corporations, the New Haven Rendering Company, the Atlantic Refining Company and the Lot Frisbie Company.

The complaint, based on evidence obtained in the packing investigation, sets forth that the companies have in certain local areas purchased raw materials at prices unwarranted by trade conditions and so high as to be prohibitive to small corporations.

DUTCH STEAMER TO SAIL

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Dutch steamer Nieuw Amsterdam will soon sail for the United States with a contingent of Dutch passengers for the Dutch East Indies. Passage has been booked by a score of American citizens, whose sailing has been a subject of protracted negotiations with Germany.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The annual summer school sessions of the University of Minnesota will open on the Agricultural College campus June 17, and on the main campus June 25. A feature is being made of a special course in world politics offered by the department of political science and of courses in sociology.

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MEN ATTACKED IN WAR CHEST DRIVE

Threats of Discharge Made by Employers, and Threatened or Actual Publication of Names Also Figure in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Coercion has been frequently noted in the conduct of war chest campaigns, and now and then instances of violence against individuals refusing to come in on their assumed share are reported. Coercion may come through employers threatening with dismissal employees who do not meet their assessment for the war chest, or through war chest committees promising to print the names of people it cannot persuade to their way of thinking, and indeed sometimes doing so. In a recent episode of violence in relation to a war chest campaign in this section a man was painted yellow from the waist up.

This incident occurred at Janesville, Wis., where they have been having a "Your Share Is Fair" campaign for the Rock County War Fund. It is interesting to observe in connection with the painting of the man who refused to give to the Rock County war chest, that a representative of this campaign appeared the same week before the Wisconsin State Council of Defense to argue the advantages of the war chest means of raising money.

The Janesville painting was reported by one of the newspaper press associations. This bureau wrote to a Janesville paper to inquire if the report was entirely accurate and, if so, for an account. The reply received was that it was absolutely true. The correspondent sent the following report of the occurrence:

"Janesville, Wis., May 15.—Failure to prove his patriotism by paying his assessment to the Rock County War Fund resulted in William G. Heller, 414 North Bluff Street, being painted to the waist yesterday afternoon at the stone quarry north of the city and painted yellow by ardent workers for the war cause.

"The incident occurred shortly after 3 o'clock, after Heller proved to the workers by his statements that he was not in sympathy with the movement and that he would not pay his share to aid the boys at the front. The drive is known as the 'Your Share Is Fair' campaign, and each citizen is taxed on his wealth. Heller was the only citizen of Janesville who absolutely refused to pay.

"He was visited several times by the workers, but refused, and after being taken to the stone quarry was given another chance to prove that he was not a slacker before being painted. After being painted he was left in the stone quarry and made his way home on foot after dark. News of the affair spread rapidly and the street leading from the quarry was lined with people waving American flags when the painters returned."

Milton, Ia., Citizen Painted Yellow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILTON, Ia.—The inhabitants of Milton have been combating the town for those who have not contributed to the war charities to the extent that it has been thought that they should. To further their efforts along these lines, people were rounded up last week and given an opportunity to subscribe to the Red Cross drive. No one was considered immune. As a result one citizen, R. Townsend, was painted yellow from head to foot, one white house was daubed with yellow and the Red Cross funds were swelled by "voluntary" contributions amounting to \$137.50.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—It was Monday night of the greatest battle in history, writes Mr. Harold Brighouse, and the journalist got on to the tram on his way down to his newspaper's office with mind a whirl. He had seen the morning report in the evening paper and it had depressed him. Taking his own feeling to be that of the man in the street, and remarking that civilian morale was only second in importance to the morale of the army, he had decided that in the leader he would write that night he must strongly urge an optimistic view, to stimulate flagging spirits.

He must look for silver linings to the great cloud. For instance, Germany exaggerated her toll of prisoners, just as she exaggerates her toll of tonnage sunk by her U-boats. In that case, her exaggeration was 50 per cent. Therefore she is at least likely to be exaggerating by 50 per cent her present captures in men and guns. As to the men, she is no doubt including wounded and then adding 50 per cent; and naturally, in a retreat, the proportion of wounded who must be left behind is high.

"Well," he thought, "I'm finding the silver lining at once, and without pulling the long bow either."

It occurred to him that an offensive on a 10-mile front yielded some 10,000 to 15,000 prisoners as a common experience. But this was not an offensive on a 10-mile front; it was the greatest offensive the world has ever seen; it was an offensive on a 50-mile front.

If an offensive on a ten mile front yielded 10,000 prisoners (putting it lower than the average experience) one on a 50-mile front should naturally yield 50,000. And it hadn't, even in the German communiqués.

Another point for his leader came into his mind. At first the German reports were singularly spare. They economized words. They were soldierly. But a change had come over them now. They were expansive, they were boastful; instead of a soldier a prose-poet appeared to be writ-

ing the reports of the German Grand Headquarters. Each series reported news which ought to have been good news for Germany, but the second series betrayed a notable insistence that it was good news. It was, of course, because Germany was failing. Indeed, now that he came to look at it in its proper light, what was there to be pessimistic about? He thought the raiding of Cologne, that city of Prussia second only to Berlin itself, a useful point; also a reference to what happened at the Marne; and the American denial that Americans had been in action yet; which implied that they were fresh and most useful in reserve; the enormous British strategic reserve; the Anglo-French army of maneuver.

In front of him were two men. He caught the tail-end of a remark which had something to do with quarter-day. "But what," he thought, "has quarter-day to do with the war?"

Then the men fell to discussing the marvelous weather, at which he pricked up his ears, for the weather was, he thought, with the Germans. But the two men were thinking of it in relationship to allotments, and one told how he had spent 10 hours on his ground on the Sunday. They found a good deal to say about the weather, and whether seed should be sown to fit the weather or the calendar, and why the potatoes of one of them failed last year whilst those of the other succeeded greatly.

The journalist was thinking of them as very callous, when one said, "Well, good-night."

"Good-night," said the other, and then apropos, as it might have seemed, of nothing, "I've a lad in France," he said.

"Have you?" said the first man. "I've two."

They shook hands silently; and it seemed to the journalist that in that conversation about "spuds" which had been humorous and heated, and most of all, in that silent handshake, was expressed the spirit of the English. He didn't go looking with a microscope for silver linings. They were here, everywhere, in the unvanquishable serenity and confidence of the English people. If the day's news looked bad, well, it wasn't the only bad news they'd heard in their lives. Another of England's tight corners, and England did not stay in a tight place long. She had a knack of putting her opponent in a tight corner at her own time. One morning they would awake to the good news, and when they did they would not set church bells ringing. They would merely say "Of course."

He wrote a very candid, straightforward leader, devoid of either optimism or pessimism. "Depress them!" he thought. "It can't be done."

ITALY'S POSITION AS TO REFUGEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—In the speech in the chamber on the subject of the refugees from the invaded provinces, in which he replied to some criticisms of the way in which the matter had been dealt with by the government, Signor Orlando refused to entertain the idea that the Commissariat for the refugees should be transformed into a ministry. The government's view had been that the refugees should manage their own affairs through the work of the most able men they could find. He did not consider that the Commissariat should have a political character. Their refugee brothers, he said, stood above party questions and should not be affected by the fate of this or that ministry.

Turning to the question of compensation for damage and loss resulting from the war, Signor Orlando said that they should restore what was needed to the small proprietors in the invaded districts of Friuli, and the province must recover its prosperity. This was the right of the inhabitants and it was also the duty of the government and in the interests of Italy; it could not, however, be carried on until they were back in that territory. Nevertheless a decree dealing with the subject would be issued before long.

In answering the criticisms which had been made on the question of allowances to the refugees, the Prime Minister stated that they had been obliged to limit the grants made to the refugees who came to Rome and Milan, owing to the necessity for preparing to receive the masses of refugees into those cities. In view of the fact that there were already between 20,000 and 25,000 refugees in Rome it had been absolutely necessary to stop this gravitation toward the capital.

They did not look upon grants made to refugees as anticipating the restitution to which they might look forward, above all they did not wish what was done for the refugees to be considered in the light of charity. The refugees were not in debt to the country, to which they had given everything, and all that could be done for them was far less than what was owed to them. He admitted that mistakes and abuses might have occurred but most of the criticisms which had been made, he said, referred to an earlier state of things when the government was suddenly confronted with an enormous problem. A great many difficulties had had to be overcome. He alluded to the fact that the Queen was caring for some of the children of the refugees and his parents could not be found, in the Quirinal, and Signor Orlando affirmed that she had told him that she had had great difficulty in procuring sufficient beds for the children. If such difficulties could arise in such a case it might be realized with what tremendous problems the government had had to cope.

The Prime Minister described the numerous letters he received from Italians and persons of other nationalities all over the world, many of them coming from remote parts of North and South America, containing money for the benefit of the refugees. He had, he said, felt bound to read such letters in spite of all the pressing calls upon his time.

UNITED STATES AND NORWAY TRADE

Agreement Between Officials of Two Countries Provides That Norway Will Supply Certain Articles Exclusively for Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The text of the trade agreement between Norway and the United States was given to the conference of New England importers and exporters on the occasion of the visit to Boston of members of the War Trade Board of the United States, to discuss their problems.

Under its provisions, Norway is to receive at ports of origin her estimated needs of certain articles, insofar as they are not required in the United States, or the rationing of the nations associated with the United States in the war prevented by their exportation. In return, Norway gives assurances that nothing obtained under the agreement shall be exported to Germany or any country associated with her in the war; that no articles released by such importation shall be exported to such destination; nor shall any commodity produced by the use of an article obtained under the agreement, or whose importation shall be facilitated by coal, stores, or license thus obtained, be exported directly or indirectly to Germany or her allies, or to any neutral country without satisfactory security that it shall not be reexported to such destination or to any other stock for that disposition.

Further, Norway agrees to restrict her exports of certain commodities to Germany or her allies to specified quantities; and, on the other hand, to permit the export to the United States and her allies of stated amounts of certain of her products, and as much of any other products needed by them as she can spare. This provision, it was said in an address in Boston by a member of the War Trade Board, is of particular advantage to the allies of the United States, which itself requires little from Norway.

The commodities which Norway is to receive comprise foodstuffs, which include bread grains, fodder stuffs, sugar and other articles; oils and fats, including oils for the making of margarine; rubber, consisting mostly of tires, tubes and covers for motor vehicles; textiles, including silk, cotton and wool; metals, including iron and steel, copper, lead and some tin; and miscellaneous, which include many articles such as motor vehicles, dyes, agricultural machinery, down to the skin of the shark, old electric motors and talcum.

Those which she will ship to the Central Powers or their allies include no foodstuffs, but fish and fish products in amount 48,000 tons a year. This is a reduction from 144,600 tons, in 1915. She may ship also some calcium carbide, calcium nitrate, ferro silicon, iron ore, zinc and aluminum. Copper may be shipped only if she receives in return within 60 days articles the copper content of which is equal to the amount exported, less 5 per cent for wastage. A list of articles is given which Norway agrees she will not export to the Central Powers or their allies. This includes domestic animals or their products and certain metals.

The commodities which Norway will furnish the United States or her allies, in agreed quantities, are classed as chemical products, metallurgical products, minerals, wood and manufactures of wood, and fish and fish products.

The agreement went into operation on May 10, and it is provided that because Norway's stocks have been blocked for a long time and consequently have been depleted, the movement of supplies shall be undertaken with all possible rapidity. A provision is included to the effect that the United States will grant licenses for bunker fuel and ships stores to vessels transporting such commodities to Norway, and assurance is given, on behalf of the Allies, that such vessels shall not be hindered, held, or seized by them. The right of visit and search, however, is reserved. The period of the agreement is the duration of the war, subject to termination by either party at an earlier date. To save tonnage, Norway will obtain elsewhere whatever of the supplies she can get, and will furnish monthly statistics of the state of her trade.

GERMANY AND RAW MATERIAL BOYCOTT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In an article entitled "The Danger of a Raw Material Boycott," in a recent issue of the Vossische Zeitung, Dr. Eduard Dettmann expresses the view that the danger of Germany's being excluded from foreign supplies of raw material after the war is by no means to be taken lightly, and that for her to thwart the enemy's plans will not be so easy as some people seem to imagine. With regard to this latter point he writes:

"In 1913, Germany imported cotton to the value of 507,000,000 marks, wool 406,000,000 marks, copper 335,000,000 marks, hides 322,000,000 marks, iron ore 227,000,000 marks, raw silk 158,000,000 marks, and rubber 126,000,000 marks. Her total imports of raw materials amounting to 5,262,700,000 marks. Now the loss of Germany's custom would be felt very keenly by the producing countries from which she buys, and could only be partially replaced by the increased purchases of the other industrial countries. And in fact those countries which do not actually belong to the Entente would probably refuse to carry out the boycott, should it be proposed in all seriousness. But Germans must steadfastly face the fact that it is much easier for the producing countries to

sacrifice a considerable portion of their exports than for German industry to dispense with the import of raw material from abroad. To the United States, for instance, with its average cotton crop of 3,250,000 tons, the possible withdrawal of Germany's yearly custom of 369,000 tons (1913) would be no very serious matter. Germany, on the other hand, could not replace this supply, as the other countries from which cotton might be procured, such as British India and Egypt, also belong to the hostile ring. The case is similar with wool, which we procured principally from Australia and South Africa, and only to a very slight extent from Argentina. It must be admitted, however, that America would feel somewhat more keenly the withdrawal of Germany's purchases of copper, which in 1913 amounted to 197,000 tons, or over a third of the total production, which was about 567,000; and this would be even more the case in regard to Italian silk, of which before the war Germany bought over half, that is 2700 tons.

"These, however, are not the only raw materials of primary importance for our industry for which we are dependent on imports from foreign countries. Our jute comes from British India, our rubber from British India and Brazil, our hides from Argentina, and our tin from Bolivia; while we are also dependent on foreign countries for our palm kernels from which we obtain oil, for our cocoa, our manganese ore and so on. In regard to petroleum we have been rendered more independent of the United States through the opening of wells in Galicia, through the overthrow of Rumania, and our altered relations with Russia; while the great development of our nitrates industry during the war can, in case of need, make us independent of Chile saltpeter from abroad.

"Can we retaliate on our enemies with the same weapons? The answer is, no. We might forbid the export of potash, but the only country at which we should strike in this way would be the United States. Other articles, such as artificial dyes and drugs, are too valuable to ourselves as exports to be used for purposes of retaliation. It is a question even if we did right to limit the export of such articles during the war, as we have only given an impetus to the dye industry of other countries by so doing.

"What cannot be done, therefore, by economic means must be secured by diplomacy; and Germany must insist on the governments of the Entente giving an undertaking not to interfere either directly or indirectly with our access to raw material, and embodying this in the terms of peace. It must be one of the peace conditions that the Entente shall not permit the establishment or continuance of raw material syndicates intended to prevent imports into Germany. Ultimately, of course, the enforcement of such conditions must depend on our military success; but something might still be done by purely economic weapons. We might, for instance, refuse to send potash to America before she guarantees us a certain quantity of cotton and copper.

"In a word," concludes the writer, "a peace without proper commercial treaties would not be worth having."

HIGHER MINIMUM PAY FOR WOMEN ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A movement has been launched in Milwaukee and Madison to fix the minimum wage for women and minors at \$13.30 a week. The plan is backed by the Consumers League of Wisconsin, the Central Council of Social Agencies in Milwaukee and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. A hearing will be given by the state industrial commission in Milwaukee soon.

The Consumers League obtained the services of Miss Janet Van Hise, daughter of President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, to make an investigation. She and Miss Grace Pugh of Milwaukee gathered the facts without cost to the league. They used as a basis the finding made in an investigation in 1914, when it was established that \$9.50 was a living wage then. The investigators found that there had been a 40 per cent increase in costs since 1914. They also found that in Milwaukee 92 per cent of the women are getting under \$13, the necessary wage.

THREATS OF I. W. W. PLACED ON RECORD

Testimony at Chicago Trial of Declarations Against the Liberty Loan, the Draft and the United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Declarations against the national army draft, against the Liberty Loan, even threats which painted a sort of Bolshevik government to replace the national Administration at Washington, were read into the record as part of the I. W. W.'s admitted program, at Wednesday's continuance of the trial of the 112 I. W. W. defendants, who are charged with seditious conspiracy, before Federal Judge Landis. Some of the testimony showed the I. W. W. propaganda taking the channel of conscientious objection.

The testimony of William Pope, former agent of the Department of Justice at Wichita Falls, Tex., helped focus the items of lawlessness as having such objectives. Pope testified: "Stanley J. Clark, who said he was an I. W. W., and proud of it, advised an audience at El Paso, Tex., on Aug. 21, 1917, that while the conscription law was constitutional, and the government had a right to make it, it differed from other laws in that it was a matter of individual concern to each man, instead of collective, and each should use his conscience as to whether he obeyed it or not."

"I also heard Clark say that, instead of sending 1,000,000 men to France, this country had better keep 750,000 right here, for it would soon need them to put down strikes. He said he felt sorry for poor devils who had sunk their money in Liberty bonds, as they wouldn't be worth the paper they were written on after the war because the I. W. W. was going to seize the government and would repudiate them."

"The government says the draft is going into effect in September. As far as I, W. W. miners are concerned, it is not going into effect at all," was the written statement of Glover H. Perry, one of the 112 defendants, whose rabid writings and statements have run through the testimony of the last three days.

An I. W. W. coup, at the expense of the Western Federation of Miners, was read into the testimony. It was one of the exploits of Joseph A. Oates, which the latter mentioned gleefully in letters. Oates was an I. W. W. organizer, and the government traced his trail through the Southwest, particularly the Arizona copper-mining district. Oates wrote of launching an I. W. W. strike in Miami, Ariz., 16 hours before a strike was called by the W. F. M. He wrote William D. Haywood that "it was a 90-per cent strike, which leaves a small minority for the W. F. M. to call out."

Oates, who became noted for his daring as an I. W. W. organizer, was followed by the government in the records as one of the links in the chain which, with general headquarters at Chicago under Haywood, sought to girdle the nation with its anti-war conspiracy.

REGISTRATION RULES SUMMARY PUBLISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following summary of draft requirements has been issued by the Provost Marshal-General:

Who must register: All male persons (citizens or aliens) born between June 6, 1896 and June 5, 1897, inclusive, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy and marine corps and the national guard and naval militia while in federal service and officers in officers reserve corps and enlisted men in enlisted reserve corps while in active service.

When: On Wednesday, June 5, 1918, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Where: At office of local board having jurisdiction, where the person to be registered permanently resides, or other place designated by that local board.

How: Go in person on June 5 to your registration place. If you expect to be absent from home on June 5 go at once to the office of the local board where you happen to be. Have

your registration card filled out and certified. Mail it to the local board having jurisdiction where you permanently reside. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your registration card for the return of your registration certificate. You must mail your registration card in time to reach your home local board on June 5. If you are sick on June 5 and unable to present yourself in person, send some competent friend. The clerk may deputize him to prepare your card.

Information: If you are in doubt as to what to do or where to register, consult your local board.

Penalty for not registering: Failure to register is a misdemeanor punished by imprisonment for one year. It may result in loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into military service.

DRIVE FOR MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"Teachers' salaries and civilization" is a slogan put forth by Dr. Joseph Swain, chairman of the National Education Association committee on teachers' salaries, and his committee. The committee has started a nation-wide drive to secure salary increases for all teachers, and is in close cooperation with the National Education Association commission on the national emergency in education in the drive for increased salaries, for efficient educational readjustment, and for the enlistment of the profession to carry out the big national program to meet the present crisis in education.

In a statement issued by the committee the following appears: "Present salaries (of teachers) will not meet the ever-increasing cost of living."

"Teachers are leaving their school-rooms by the thousands."

"They are taking up war work or entering industrial occupations."

"Their places are being filled, if at all, by unprepared and inexperienced recruits."

"Only our best efforts can maintain present standards."

"Our children need the best the country can provide."

"Democracy must have enlightened civilization through education."

LINCOLN LAW PARTNER MEMORIAL DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A monument to William H. Herndon, law partner of President Lincoln for 17 years before the latter went to Washington, will be dedicated at Herndon's tomb here today. It has been erected by admirers of Herndon from all parts of the country. Mr. Herndon wrote "Abraham Lincoln, a True History of a Great Life."

CITY PLANNERS POINT THE WAY

Better Housing Conditions for Labor Advocated—Necessity of Making Provision for Waterway Terminals in Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The migration of labor at the present time from war plant to war plant was blamed upon poor housing conditions in the average city by Lawson Purdy of New York, in the concluding session of the tenth annual city planning conference. He declared that many plants are compelled to install new forces of workmen monthly, causing delay, inefficiency and time lost in training men. The poor housing was blamed upon building speculation and lack of adequate city plans.

Lawrence Veller of New York asserted that the United States Government has declared in unmeasured terms against tenements for workmen, and has outlawed the bunk-houses.

Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., president of the National City Plan body, outlined improvements in war workers' housing brought about in the last year by persistent effort.

George E. Kessler of St. Louis pointed out lessons for city planners to be drawn from the ideas worked out in the building of cantonments.

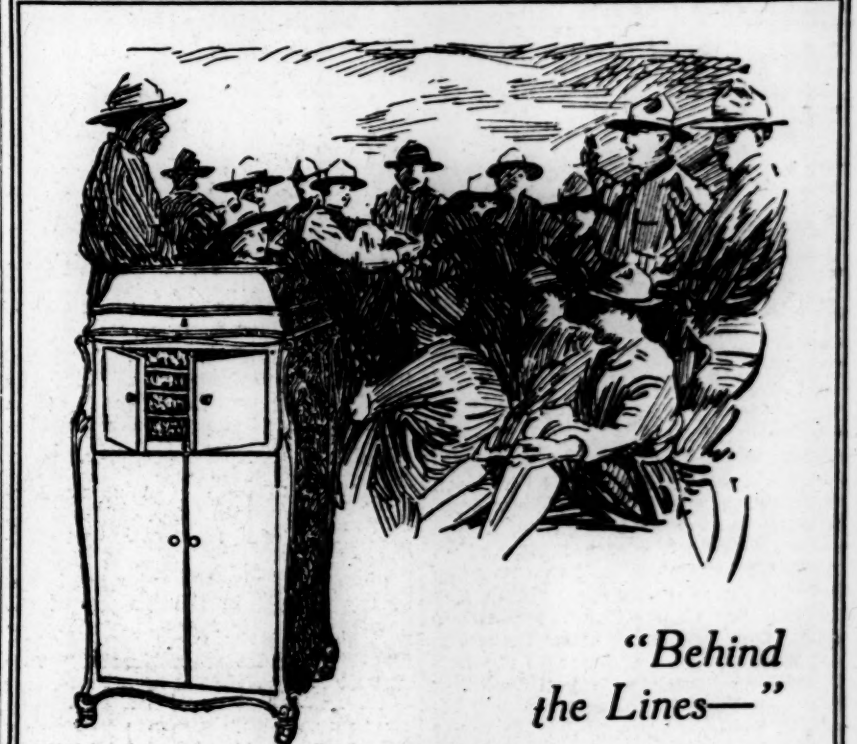
The necessity of making provision for waterway terminals in city plans was emphasized by Sidney J. Roy of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association.

Thomas Adams of Ottawa, Canada, discussed city plan activities in allied countries during the war, emphasizing war work.

RED CROSS FUND \$11,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—New England's Red Cross total is practically certain will reach \$11,500,000 and it is hoped by officials at the Red Cross headquarters that the total will mount up to \$12,000,000, and figuring on the basis of reports that came in yesterday this figure may be reached. Maine's total has been increased to \$910,000 by belated returns and in suburban Boston \$50,000 was added, making an aggregate for the division of \$1,400,000. The largest gain in Greater Boston was in Brookline, where contributions jumped from \$154,724 to \$183,765. Newton gained \$4000, Quincy nearly \$6000, Medford \$3500, Watertown nearly \$8000 and Canton \$900.



Music Is Essential

"Behind the lines" leads one all the way from Uncle Sam's fighting forces "over there," through the training camps and stations here, and right into the HOME. A good morale at each point insures a victory that must come. Music has a great uplifting force. And the

Victrola

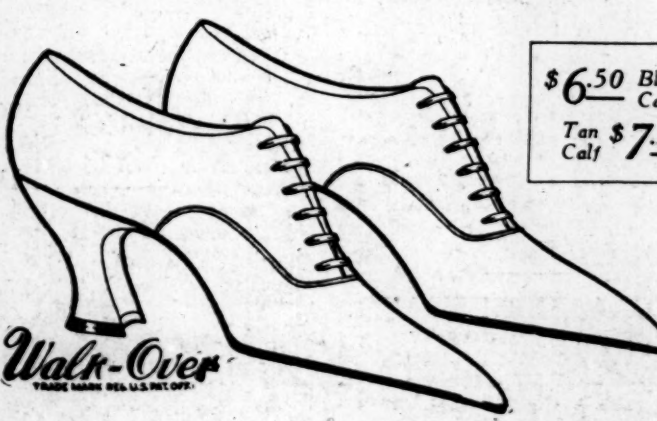
makes it possible for everyone, everywhere, to have and enjoy music.

Wanamaker Easy Terms of Payment are an added convenience for owning a Victrola right away.

Victrolas	Cash Price	First Payment	Monthly Payment
Full size (Type XVII).....	\$275	\$10.00	\$10.00
Full size (Type XVI).....	225	10.00	10.00
Medium large size (Type XIV).....	175	7.50	7.50
Medium size (Type XI-A).....	115	5.00	5.00
Small size (Type X-A).....	90	5.00	5.00
Portable size (without cabinet—Type IX-A).....	60	5.00	5.00
Portable size (Type VIII) made in oak only.....	50	5.00	5.00

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Semi-Dress Oxfords—



WE want you to get the habit of depending on us for Shoes of exceptional value and have priced these Louis heeled, Turn Sole Oxfords, in Black Calf and Tan Calf, with this one idea in mind.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLBY IS CERTAIN
TO CAPTURE TITLE

Waterville College Can Lose Saturday's Game With Bowdoin and Still Take Maine State Baseball Championship

MAINE STATE COLLEGE BASEBALL STANDING	
Won	Lost
Colby	1
Maine	3
Bowdoin	3
Bowdoin	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEWISTON, Me.—With only one more game to play in the Maine State Intercollegiate baseball series, Colby College with five games won and one in the lost column is assured of the State Championship. Even if the Waterville team loses its final diamond battle, her standing will be better than that of any other team in the series as the University of Maine has completed its playing with three games won and four lost, Bowdoin and Bates each having lost three making it impossible for them to better Colby's record.

As predicted earlier in the season the state games this year didn't show the real worth of the colleges and the teams this year have been far below the status of those maintained within the past few years.

Colby's success was in her ability to hit during the pinches, when his meant runs and although she was defeated by the State University in perhaps the best game of the series, she showed far better than Bates in two games with Coach H. D. Lord's team, and better than Bowdoin in her one game thus far with Coach Benjamin Houser's Brunswick aggregation. Losing three first-class pitchers and players by calls to service, at the opening of the season, the Colby team was underrated and showed far better than her opponents, once the season was underway.

Bowdoin was hard hit by several of her best players leaving the institution during the season on account of the draft or entrance into officers' training camps. Bowdoin elected her fourth captain for the season last Saturday to guide her through the two games remaining on her schedule. Coach Lord, the former big league Boston and Chicago ball player had good battery material at Bates; but his infield played poorly during the season as did that of Monte Cross the former Philadelphia Athletics veteran who coached the team at the State University.

Colby has one game to play, that with Bowdoin on Saturday, and regardless of the result will win the pennant. Bates and Bowdoin have two games to play, one today, here, and the other at Brunswick tomorrow.

SAILORS TO ROW
IN N. Y. REGATTA

New York Rowing Association to Hold Its Annual Races on the Hudson River

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Featuring races between crews from the United States naval training stations, the New York Rowing Association will hold its annual Memorial Day regatta on the Hudson River today. In addition to this feature, an interesting program will be carried out.

The race for sailors will be between 12-oared cutters, and some keen competition is sure to take place, as the sailors have taken great interest in the event, with the result that so many crews entered from the Pelham Bay station that elimination races had to be held in order to reduce the entry to two crews. In addition to the Pelham Bay crews, there will be other crews, representing the Granite State training ship and probably some of the battleships which are in this vicinity.

Schoolboys will also figure in the racing, as New Rochelle is scheduled to meet Stuyvesant, and Morris is a double-dig event. Entries have been received from the Nonpareil, the Metropolitan, the Bohemian, the Active and the Woodcliff clubs. More than 25 per cent of the membership in the various boat clubs is now in the service, and for this reason there will be no effort to have races for seniors and juniors. The men will be grouped together as the case may demand.

ANDOVER-EXETER
TRACK MEET TODAY

EXETER, N. H.—The Phillips Andover Academy track and field team will meet the Phillips Exeter Academy team on Plympton Playing Field this afternoon in their annual dual contest, and a hard-fought contest is expected to take place with the local school the favorite to win based on the showing made in preliminary meets.

While it is not expected that any records will be broken on account of the fact that both of these schools have lost many star men through war service, the competition should, as a rule, be close and interesting. One of the features of the meet is expected to be the battle between Torkelson of Exeter and Dwyer of Andover for first place in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. The only time this year these schools have met in athletic competition was when the two relay teams raced at the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association and Exeter won that race by ease.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5.

RACE TIGHTENS
IN THE NATIONAL

Philadelphia Defeats New York Giants—Boston and Brooklyn Divide Their Double-Header

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
New York	11
Chicago	11
Cincinnati	11
Pittsburgh	11
Boston	11
Philadelphia	11
Brooklyn	11
St. Louis	11

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 6.
Philadelphia 5, New York 2.
Chicago-Cincinnati postponed.
St. Louis-Pittsburgh postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn (two games).
New York at Philadelphia (two games).
Cincinnati at Chicago (two games).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (two games).

BOSTON, Mass.—There was another tightening up in the National League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon as the result of the Philadelphia club defeating the New York Giants, 5 to 2, while Chicago did not play. The difference between first and second place in the championship standing is now only half a game.

Boston and Brooklyn were the other teams which played yesterday and they divided their double-header, Brooklyn winning the first game, 5 to 2, and Boston taking the second, 3 to 0.

BROOKLYN DIVIDES
ITS DOUBLE-HEADER

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn and Boston broke even in the first double-header of the season Wednesday. Marquand kept the Braves' hits well scattered in the first game and Brooklyn won 5 to 2 by bunching a triple and four singles in the fourth inning.

Filligan held Brooklyn to four hits in the second game and shut them out, 3 to 0. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 10 0
Batteries—Marquand and Kuegel; Ragan and Henry. Umpires—O'Day and Byron.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 8 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 3 0
Batteries—Filligan and Henry; Cheney, Grimes and Miller.

PHILADELPHIA WINS
FROM NEW YORK, 5 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Bunching hits in the seventh inning Wednesday, Philadelphia defeated New York, 5 to 2, after the Giants had held the lead from the start. Prendergast kept the hits scattered after the second inning.

The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 10 0
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 3
Batteries—Prendergast and L. Burns; Tesreau and McCarthy.

LARGE ENTRY LIST
FOR ANNUAL EVENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Athletes from many sections of the East and Middle West of the United States were gathered here today for the forty-second annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held on Franklin Field tomorrow and Saturday.

Despite the war the entry list is one of the largest in the history of the games, 21 institutions being represented.

STONE SCHOOL EIGHT
LEAVES FOR ITHACA

BOSTON, Mass.—Stone School eight left this city Wednesday night for Ithaca, N. Y., where it will row the Cascadia School crew next Saturday afternoon on Lake Cayuga. These crews have not raced since 1916 when they clashed on the Charles River.

Coach Paul Gring of Stone School is confident his oarsmen will give an excellent account of themselves, as they have displayed good form in their recent workouts.

Stone School's shell will be seated as follows:
Parker Harrison, stroke; Jeffrey Richardson Jr.; E. Kingsley; G. Earl Pratt; H. Francis Dunham; E. Earl Pennock; S. Philip Brackett; L. Herbert Sherbrooke; bow; Nathaniel Nutting, coxswain.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Bridgeport.....6 1 .857
Hartford.....3 2 .600
Providence.....4 3 .571
Springfield.....3 3 .500
New London.....2 3 .400
New Haven.....2 3 .400
Waterbury.....2 3 .286
Worcester.....2 3 .286

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Springfield 1, Providence 1.
Worcester 4, Hartford 1.
Bridgeport 3, Waterbury 0.

GAMES TODAY
Hartford at Providence, a. m. and p. m.
Springfield at Worcester, a. m. and p. m.
New Haven at Waterbury, a. m. and p. m.
Bridgeport at New London, a. m. and p. m.
Worcester at Springfield, p. m.
Waterbury at New Haven, p. m.
New London at Bridgeport, p. m.

ANNAPOLIS WINS SHUTOUT
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy varsity baseball nine secured a shutout over the Mt. St. Joseph College team here Wednesday afternoon, 6 to 0.

BETHLEHEM STEEL
ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The challenge of the Belgian soccer football team, offering to play one or more international matches in this country for the benefit of the war relief fund, already has been accepted by several prominent combinations.

The United States Football Association forwarded a telegram Wednesday, to the commission on training camp activities, on behalf of the Bethlehem Steel Club, offering the services of the national championship team for such a contest. The Bethlehem Club which recently defeated the Fall River Rovers in the annual titular match, has agreed to meet the famous Belgian army players at any time.

DOUBLE WINNERS
IN THE AMERICAN

Boston and New York Take Both Games From Washington and Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
Boston	24
New York	21
Cleveland	20
St. Louis	17
Chicago	15
Philadelphia	14
Washington	15
Detroit	10

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 4, Washington 2.
Boston 3, Washington 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 12, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston, two games, 10:30 and 3 p. m.
Philadelphia at New York (two games).
Chicago at Cleveland (two games).
St. Louis at Detroit (two games).

BOSTON, Mass.—Two double-headers were played in the American League baseball championship series Wednesday afternoon, and in each case one team made a clean sweep. Boston won both games from Washington, 4 to 2 and 3 to 0, and New York defeated Philadelphia twice, taking the first game, 7 to 2, and the second, 12 to 2. Cleveland was the other winner in this league, defeating Detroit easily by a score of 7 to 1.

BOSTON AMERICANS
TAKE BOTH GAMES

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston and Washington met in a double-header at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon, and the Red Sox were the winners in both, taking the first game, 4 to 2, and the second, 3 to 0. The first game found Mays opposed to Harper, and the former had much the better of the argument, holding Washington to six hits, and showing much better control.

In the second game Jones pitched for the winners, and did finely, holding the visitors to five scattered hits, and allowing only three to reach second base. Johnson pitched for Washington, and was not up to championship form. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston.....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—4 10 0
Washington.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Harper and Almsmith. Umpires—Dineen and Connolly. Time—1h. 37m.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—3 7 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 1 1
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Johnson and Almsmith. Umpires—Connolly and Dineen. Time—1h. 40m.

NEW YORK TAKES TWO
FROM PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York defeated Philadelphia in both games of the first double-header played here this season. The scores were 7 to 2 and 12 to 2. Love easily won the first game, his team mates batting Geary hard. The New York team also hit Myers and Adams hard in the second game.

Finneran, recently purchased from St. Paul of the American Association, started his first game for New York and was knocked out of the box in the second contest, after Walker and Burns, successive batsmen, had made home runs into the left field bleachers in the fourth inning. Six double plays were made in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 x—7 9 3
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3
Batteries—Love and Walters; Geary and Perkins.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York.....1 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 x—12 16 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3
Batteries—Finneran; Mordridge and Hannah; Myers, Adams and McVay. Winning pitcher—Finneran. Losing pitcher—Myers.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS
DETROIT CLUB, 7 TO 1

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland won a postponed game from Detroit Wednesday, 7 to 1, the game being called in the seventh inning. Third Baseman Evans rejoined the locals and his batting with men on bases was a feature of the game. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cleveland.....1 2 3 0 1 x—7 10 1
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 2
Batteries—Coulme and O'Neill; James and Stange, Yelle.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
New Orleans 6, Memphis 2.
Little Rock 6, Mobile 1.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 3.
Chattanooga 5, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 2, Atlanta 1.

GOLF SEASON IN
MAINE TO START

New State Golf Association, Formed Last August, Plans to Hold Many Tournaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Maine's golf season to which golfers in all parts of the State have been looking forward to since the formation of the Maine State Golf Association last August opens up today and although but few clubs expect to get under way by that time, within two weeks all courses throughout the State will be in use by the increasing number of links devotees within the Pine Tree State confines.

Portland, Augusta, Northport, Kennebunkport, Rockland, Camden, Bangor and Bar Harbor are members of the new association formed last year and this year should prove the best in the history of golf in Maine. Several instructors have moved from their club surroundings of last year and every club this year will have the services of a professional instructor.

Despite the fact that several of the State's best players are in the service this year's golfing will be carried on by the veteran class which showed its real worth by furnishing a member for a championship honor.

Many of the clubs will carry the sport along wholly under patriotic benefit. The Portland Country Club in announcing its fixtures for the season says that all the entry fees for all tournaments will go to the benefit of the Red Cross, and other clubs in other parts of the State are expected to follow suit.

DARTMOUTH TAKES
BASEBALL SERIES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Dartmouth College baseball team won its championship series from Brown University by taking the third and final game of the series which was played on the local college diamond Wednesday afternoon by a score of 11 to 2. The first game was played here May 4, and was won by Brown, 6 to 4. The second game was played at Hanover, N. H., May 13, and was won by Dartmouth, 5 to 1.

Dartmouth showed marked all-round superiority over Brown in Wednesday's game. The visitors made 11 hits off Knight, who pitched for Brown, while the best the Brunonians could do off Pitcher Harris was six hits. Brown also showed up rather weakly in the field, making seven errors to only three for the winners. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Dartmouth.....0 0 0 1 0 7 0 0 3—11 11 3
Brown.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—6 7 7
Batteries—Harris and Ross; Knight and Maguire.

TENNIS DOUBLES
ON AT BRAE BURN

Eleven Matches Are Scheduled in Massachusetts State Championship Play Which Starts Today

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Play in the Massachusetts state tennis doubles championships begins today at the courts of the Brae Burn Country Club. The drawings, as announced Wednesday night, have 11 matches listed. Interest is expected to center on the playing of W. L. Wel of Technology, singles champion of China and his partner H. Brookman of Technology, who won the recent Intercollegiate doubles title.

A feature of the afternoon's play will be a three-set exhibition match between Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein. This contest is scheduled to take place at 3:30 o'clock. The entries are as follows:
W. D. Dickey and G. W. Chase vs. W. S. Kimball and W. M. Eason.
H. Taylor and R. Currier vs. N. W. Niles and H. Bretz.
S. H. Baird and D. T. Cumings vs. C. B. Benjamin and W. N. Rice.
S. C. Harrigan and L. A. Tushe vs. G. E. Peters and partner.
W. S. Vaughn and A. Jackson vs. W. E. Parter and C. O. Wellington.
G. C. Scott and D. Hill vs. E. V. Page and R. W. Barker.
I. C. Wright and H. C. Johnson vs. A. Bryant and W. A. Hopkins.
W. Westbrook and L. A. Lightner vs. A. C. Gould and G. E. McKinney.
Lieutenant Wiley and Captain Munroe vs. Lawrence Rice and Kenneth Simonds.
W. L. Wei and H. Brookman vs. T. B. Plimpton and partner.
W. H. Abbott and S. Beal vs. W. D. Smith and partner.

RUDOLPH COMES TO
TERMS WITH BRAVES

BOSTON, Mass.—After a short conference with Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club in New York Wednesday afternoon, Richard Rudolph, the hold-out pitcher of the Boston Braves, came to terms. The question of salary was satisfactorily arranged and the veteran bowman will don a Braves uniform at Ebbetts Field in Brooklyn today.

GOLF

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Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.
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BOSTON

THREE NEW CAPTAINS
AT IOWA UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
IOWA CITY, Ia.—At a banquet of more than 300 athletes at State University of Iowa Wednesday evening captains in three branches of sports were elected for the coming year.

They are: C. R. Berrien '19, basketball; G. J. Greenwood '19, track, and H. S. Brown '19, baseball. Berrien was a brilliant player last winter on account of his speed and accurate shooting in basketball. Greenwood was one of the most prominent point winners this spring in track. His events were the discus throw, 220-yard dash and the half-mile relay. In baseball Brown has had two years' experience in left field and both seasons has led the entire team by a wide margin in hitting.

At the same meeting the board in control of athletics awarded the letters to the baseball team, and men awarded letters were: O. G. Frank '19, H. S. Brown '19, Henry Ehred '19, H. B. Kremer '18, M. A. Olson '19, C. C. Hamilton '20, W. E. Hall '18, P. H. Belding '19 and R. J. Parrott '20.

WOMEN'S TENNIS
IN SEMI-FINALS

Some Surprises Are Noted in the Pelham Country Club Annual Invitation Tournament

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the doubles down to the semi-final round some interesting play is expected to take place today in the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Pelham Country Club. Those who came through in the upper half of the draw Wednesday were Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. H. S. Green and Miss Marie Wagner. In the lower half the brackets were taken by Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge and Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman. The surprise of the second round of play was the defeat of Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, former metropolitan doubles champions, by the team of Norse women, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge. When the defeated pair won their metropolitan title it was against the play of Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner, a team far more formidable than that which opposed them Wednesday. A three-set match was necessary before Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weaver admitted defeat at 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Two other strong contenders who went down to defeat in the second round were Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. E. F. Briggs. They were defeated by Mrs. H. S. Green and Miss Marie Wagner at 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. Mrs. Green once again showed her remarkable ability to make gets, and her stroking was severe and steady enough to cause much confusion to the rival players. The summaries:

DOUBLES—First Round
Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Elizabeth Holden and Mrs. Albert Humphries, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. H. S. Green defeated Miss Elizabeth Moore and Miss Edith Handy, 6-2, 6-2.
Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. Alfred Thurber, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. Ernest Eberhardt, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round
Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. R. S. Leachman and Mrs. E. F. Lynch, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.
Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Clara Cassel and Miss Helene Pollock, by default.
Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. H. S. Green defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

CREWS HAVE TIME TRIALS
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Both the Harvard and Yale varsity eights had workouts on the Housatonic River course above Derby Wednesday, over which they will race on Saturday. The men from Cambridge took the water first, going to Derby soon after their arrival at their quarters in this city.

Using a comparatively slow stroke, about a 28, they covered the two-mile course in 12m. 15s. Yale made the distance in 11m. 58s.

WEST POINT DEFEATS STEVENS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point Academy baseball team easily defeated the Stevens Institute nine here Wednesday afternoon, 5 to 1.

PERFECT FITTING
MUNSINGWEAR
UNION SUITS

WHY not enjoy the comfort of the sheer, cool, perfect-fitting Munsingwear Union Suits this summer? Always ask for Munsingwear—it assures complete satisfaction.

Men's athletic suits in both form-fitting knitted fabrics and loose-fitting woven fabrics.

Women's misses' and children's suits in sheer light weight knitted fabrics in summer styles that weigh but a few ounces.

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SCHOOL CREWS
RACE FOR TITLE

Eight Four-Oared Shells Qualify for Championship Contest on the Charles River Tomorrow

BOSTON, Mass.—In the preliminary heats held Wednesday on the Charles River the crews of the Boston Latin, Cambridge Latin, Brookline High and Huntington School qualified to row in the final race scheduled to be held tomorrow afternoon for the first crew championship of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, while Huntington, High School of Commerce, Boston College High and Boston Latin will row for the second crew title.

The chief feature of the first crew events Wednesday was the fine form displayed by the Brookline High four, stroked by Capt. Archibald Ridley. This four turned in 6m. 52.5s for the mile, while Boston Latin in winning the first heat covered the course in three seconds slower time.

The Cambridge Latin School crew offered the Purple four a stiff contest in the second heat for first crews, the latter shell crossing the line but a length ahead, while Cambridge lead the Boston College High shell by only three feet. Brookline High first defeated Huntington School by a length. Rindge was third, three lengths behind and Commerce was fourth, a length behind Cambridge.

In the first heat for second crews Huntington had a half length on Commerce. In the second Boston College High had a two-length lead on Boston Latin. The summary:

FIRST CREWS
First Heat—Won by Brookline High (stroke, Capt. Ridley; 3. Putnam; 2. Philip Threlk; bow, Bowker; coxswain, Rowe); second, Huntington School (stroke, Capt. T. E. Kiggen; 3. John Hemenway; 2. Graham McFarley; bow, Donald Grant; coxswain, Samuel James); third, Rindge Tech (stroke, Capt. William Chafe; 3. Gerald Erickson; 2. Clarence Huntington; bow, William Duran; coxswain, Thomas Leonard); fourth, High School of Commerce (stroke, Capt. Chester Bartlett; 3. John Sullivan; 2. George Haskell; bow, Mackett; coxswain, Rafferty). Time—6m. 58s.

Second Heat—Won by Boston Latin (stroke, F. J. Ryan; 3. James Cronin; 2. Capt. Edward Otis; bow, Albert Armstrong; coxswain, Sherman Clough); second, Cambridge Latin (stroke, Capt. James MacDonald; 3. John Collier; 2. Henry Spencer; bow, Randolph Heizer; coxswain, William Manning); third, Boston College High (stroke, Charles Eberle; 3. Thomas Longman; 2. William Spang; bow, Francis O'Connor; coxswain, William Creed); fourth, English High (stroke, Edward Bell; 3. Hardy Colburn; 2. John Foster; bow, Capt. J. H. McAfferty; coxswain, James Norburg). Time—6m. 11s.

SECOND CREWS
First Heat—Won by Huntington School (stroke, Robert Grant; 3. Felix Tausig; 2. Robert Hutchins; bow, Edward Crosscup; coxswain, Marshall Duane); second, High School of Commerce (stroke, Charles Saxon; 3. Norman Beardsley; 2. William Walter; bow, William Surret; coxswain, Francis Tague); third, Brookline High (stroke, John O'Hara; 3. Frank Ball; 2. Draper Irl; bow, Joseph Donovan; coxswain, Wallace Lord); fourth, Rindge Tech (stroke, Louis Lebet; 3. Ralph Tiney; 2. Louis Green; bow, Robert Stacey; coxswain, J. R. Wood). Time—6m. 23s.

Second Heat—Won by Cambridge Latin (stroke, Nelson O'Brien; 3. James Doyle; 2. William Spang; bow, Joseph O'Connor; coxswain, Raymond McLaughlin); second, Boston Latin (stroke, Paul Palmer; 3. James Ham; 2. Edgar Farman; bow, Norman Stuart; coxswain, Edmund Watson); third, English High (stroke, Harold Owen; 3. R. K. Allen; 2. Herbert Messenger; bow, William Smith; coxswain, Forrest Crowley); fourth, Cambridge Latin (stroke, Henry Hudson; 3. John Giles; 2. Carl Geuphner; bow, Henry Hardy; coxswain, Richard Gerould). Time—6m. 23s.

PICKUPS

Things are getting more and more interesting in the National League race every day. Now there is only half a game separating first and second places in the championship standing.

There were two home runs in the two major leagues yesterday, and both of them were made by Philadelphia's American players, Walker and Burns being the honor men. It was the sixth home run of the season for Walker and the fifth for Burns.

There was some pretty effective pitching in the Eastern League yesterday, three boxmen holding opposing teams to only three hits. McLaughlin of Springfield allowed Providence only three, while Twombly of Worcester held Hartford to the same number, and Plue and Brown allowed Worcester only three.

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IMPORTANCE OF
PORT OF BATUMTerminus of Trans-Caucasian
Railway Line From Baku —
Traffic Is Considerable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Georgian Information Bureau

LONDON, England.—The port and fortress of Batum, which is situated on the southeastern shores of the Black Sea and which the Turks claim to have taken on April 15, after stubborn defense by the Georgian Army, is one of the chief ports of Georgia and the whole of Trans-Caucasia. According to the decision of the Berlin Congress in 1878, this town, together with the district of Batum, was ceded by Turkey to Russia, and was occupied by her on Aug. 28, 1878. In this way one of the oldest provinces of the Kingdom of Georgia was liberated from the oppressive rules of the Turkish invader.

At the peace conference of Brest-Litovsk, the Bolsheviks surrendered Batum to the Turks behind the back of the Trans-Caucasian Republic. As this decision was not recognized by the former Republic, the Turkish invasion is regarded to the utmost by the Georgian troops. In taking Batum, the Turks were very substantially assisted by the Black Sea Fleet, commanded by the Bolsheviks.

The port and town of Batum has a population of 30,000 inhabitants, mostly Georgians. It is the residence of the Georgian Bishop of Batum, and a most important point in the proposed Odessa-Batum-Baku line leading toward Afghanistan and India, which the Germans and Turks intend to control. The port of Batum, from the time of its liberation from Turkey up to the beginning of this war, has been the chief town for exports from Turkestan, Persia and Trans-Caucasia, and was also used as an import town for the same districts.

From 1884-1914 the products exported to the countries of Western Europe from this port included:

Petroleum 22,661,532 tons; manganese ore 1,676,824 tons (the bulk of this ore has been exported from the Port of Poti, which is situated north of Batum on the Black Sea); wool 99,832 tons; licorice root 369,563 tons; grain, 406,265 tons; silk cocoons, 23,451 tons; oil cake, 76,100 tons; alumina, 7520 tons; hides, 5363 tons; Lucerne seed, 8460 tons; salt, 3650 tons; almonds, 5692 tons; cottonseed, 40,661 tons; walnut logs and boxwood, 65,053 tons; carpets, 23,800 tons; other articles, 331,998 tons.

During the same period articles imported from countries of Western Europe to the Port of Batum included:

Tin plate 526,605 tons; timber 650,118 tons; bricks and tiles 113,539 tons; sulphur 62,857 tons; metals 106,537 tons; machinery 45,315 tons; chemicals 30,392 tons; silkworm eggs 55 tons; hardware 58,518 tons; cement 19,215 tons; and other articles 195,066 tons.

From 1884-1900 75 per cent of both export and import trade of this port was controlled by Great Britain, but was overtaken by Germany, who for ten pre-war years controlled 65 per cent. Great Britain only participated with 7 per cent, the other countries being Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Turkey. The returns of shipping of all nationalities which entered and cleared in the foreign trade of the Port of Batum from 1883-1914 are:

Vessels	Tonnage
British	4,287
Austria-Hungary	7,362,326
Belgian	1,314
Dutch	647
French	68
German	2,602
Greek	2,172
Italian	531
Norwegian	110
Russian	7,375
Swedish	125
Turkish	17,769

*Sailing vessels.

It can be seen from this that the traffic of the Port of Batum is considerable. It must also be noticed that for the 10 pre-war years the bulk of the German trade with this port was carried in British bottoms.

The importance of the Port of Batum becomes more apparent when we consider that it is a terminus of the Trans-Caucasian railway line from Baku, which is about 600 miles long, and also of the pipe line connecting the classical oil fields of the Baku district by rail from Tiflis, with an important town in the north of Persia—Tavriz. From Baku, across the Caspian Sea to Krasnovodsk, there is direct connection with the Trans-Caspian railway line, leading toward the frontiers of Afghanistan and Chinese Turkestan.

It is, therefore, obvious that if mastery of this district and lines of communication are obtained by the Central Powers, a much quicker and more convenient road will be established for embarrassing the British Empire in India. Meanwhile, small nations like the Georgians and Armenians are trying to defend this line, and they hope to receive the necessary assistance without delay.

DEALING IN FOREIGN TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Georgian Information Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade direct the attention of all persons in Great Britain concerned with dealing in timber of any kind outside the United Kingdom to the terms of the Timber Order 1918. Under this order, a permit is necessary from the Controller of Timber Supplies, Board of Trade, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, before entering into any transaction relating to timber grown outside the United Kingdom. Holders of licenses to import are not excepted, and must apply to the Controller of Timber Supplies before arranging for the charter of tonnage or taking delivery of timber purchased abroad. The present order will, it is expected, be followed before long by another, regulating not only dealing in timber, but also its use in Great Britain, whether grown outside or inside the country. Vir-

tually the entire importation of timber will be affected on account of the government, this arrangement following upon prolonged negotiations between the Controller of Timber Supplies and representatives of the timber trade. The Timber Order, 1918, is not designed to interfere with the normal business of firms established in the dominions or colonies as timber producers, but is intended to prevent speculative transactions in timber in the countries of origin by or on behalf of persons in the United Kingdom. The Timber Order, 1918, provides that: Until further notice no person shall in the United Kingdom, buy, sell, or receive, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale, purchase, or transport, of any timber grown outside the United Kingdom which is not actually in stock in the United Kingdom at the date of the order, except under, and in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by or on behalf of the Controller of Timber Supplies subsequent to the date of this order.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Walter Douglas, who has been indicted by the United States District Court sitting at Tucson, Ariz., for alleged participation in forcible deportation of workers from the town of Bisbee, Ariz., last July, is president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, one of the large copper producing companies of the United States, and owner of mines at Bisbee. Mr. Douglas was formerly general manager of the Phelps-Dodge interests at Bisbee and lived there until 1917, when he was elected president of the corporation. The charge which he will face will be that of conspiracy to deprive citizens of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and by the laws of the nation. Mr. Douglas is a Canadian-born and educated mining engineer, whose professional training was obtained at the School of Mines, Columbia University, New York City. One of his first professional engagements took him to Arizona as engineer of a mining company. This was in 1900, and between that time and 1910, when he joined the staff and became an interested shareholder in the conduct of the corporation that he now serves, he was building up a reputation as a metallurgist and consulting engineer. As his financial holdings increased, and as he rose in power and responsibility, he became interested in the administration of the transportation lines that serve the mining companies of the southwestern region of the United States; and today he is a member of important railway directorates.

Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, K. C. M. G., C. B., who has been Governor of Jamaica since 1913, has recently been appointed Governor of Ceylon, and is at present in England before proceeding to his new post. Brigadier-General Manning entered the Indian army in 1888 and retired in 1910. He served in the second Burmese war, and on the Northwest Frontier in India. He also saw active service in Central Africa, where he raised and commanded the Central Africa regiment. Subsequently he commanded the Somaliland Field Force. In 1910 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Nyasaland, and held the position until the time he was appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Peter Roberts, who is prominent in discussion of plans by which the various campaigns for the assimilation of aliens in the United States may be effectively carried on and coordinated, is an investigator and author of Welsh nationality, who came from South Wales to the United States after he had had a collegiate training at Brown Memorial College. He entered the Yale Divinity School, at New Haven, Conn., and in 1886 was ordained as a Congregational clergyman. Then he turned for service to the section of the country where the Welsh are in largest force, namely in eastern Pennsylvania, and held pastorates successfully in Scranton, Olyphant, and Mahoning City. When the Young Men's Christian Association decided to organize for more aggressive work among the immigrants of the country, and formed its first group of investigators and workers, Dr. Roberts, because of his knowledge of conditions in a state where the racial mixture was especially marked, was enlisted for the new work, and at once set about making "studies," at home and abroad, which have made him known internationally. He also served the federal government in some of its investigations of the immigrant problem. There is perhaps no one in the country, today, who has had a more varied or longer opportunity for study of the immigrant situation.

George C. Taylor, now head of the American Express Company, is to be head of the newly planned Federal Express Company, which the Director-General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, and the four leading express companies of the United States have agreed to form. Mr. Taylor's case is a typical one of the rise of a person of ability from a low to a high position of responsibility. Not many years ago he was a driver for the American Express Company, in a small Wisconsin town. He became general superintendent of the western division of the company, and in 1914 was chosen president of the concern. He is said to be an executive who keeps near his subordinates and knows their needs, and whose attitude toward the public is one of sincere desire to serve and not exploit.

HOUSING IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The house shortage has become so serious here that the Mayor has asked for an inventory of vacant land owned by the city, with a view to considering the advisability of erecting a number of medium-sized houses. The cancellation of apartment house restrictions on certain streets is also contemplated, the height of buildings not to exceed three stories.

CONFERENCE ON
WAR ECONOMIESFederal, State and City Officials
Announced to Speak at New
York Sessions, June 5-6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the individual economy which is needed to raise loans and pay taxes for the support of the war must be matched by wise economy in community affairs is to be the keynote of a national conference on war economy to be held in this city June 5 and 6 under the joint auspices of the Academy of Political Science and the Bureau of Municipal Research, with the cooperation of the National Municipal League. It is expected that officials of the national government will address the conference, and the governors of several states and mayors of the more important cities are being requested to appoint delegates. The object of the gathering is to encourage the revamping of local and state governments, to strengthen their support of national war policies, to preserve and strengthen democratic institutions, and to distribute equitably the financial burdens of the war.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the board of trustees of the Bureau of Municipal Research, will preside over the session devoted to a discussion of "Executive Leadership in Democracy"; Mortimer L. Schiff over that which is scheduled to deal with "War Economy in Financing Local Governments"; and Victor Morawetz over the session which is to consider "The New Era in Budgets." Among the speakers announced are: Assistant secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; V. Everit Macy, chairman of the Shipbuilding Adjustment Board; Paul M. Warburg, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Samuel H. Gomper, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Gov. Carl Milliken of Maine; Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania; Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois; Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland; Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston and Comptroller Charles L. Craig of New York City.

At a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Astor the speakers will discuss "The Government as Employer." The sessions will close with a dinner conference at the City Club at which a number of those who have been attending the meetings will discuss "New Duties of City and State Governments in War Times."

REPORT OF THE GAS
TRACTION COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The inter-departmental committee on gas traction, which Sir Beverton Redwood is chairman, appointed by Mr. Walter Long at the end of November last, has issued a unanimous interim report favorable to the further use of gas for traction purposes.

The conclusions and recommendations of the committee include the following: Safety and Simplicity: That ordinary town gas can be effectively, safely and promptly substituted for motor spirit, as a fuel for use in internal-combustion engines of the types which are commonly fitted to motor vehicles, without reduction of the compression space in the cylinders of such engines.

Economy: It is reasonable, from a commercial point of view, to adopt a mean consumption of 250 cubic feet of ordinary town gas (with, say, a gross calorific value of 490-500 British thermal units per cubic foot) as the equivalent of one gallon of motor spirit, and on this consumption ratio gas at 4s. per 1000 cubic feet shows the same fuel cost as motor spirit at 1s. per gallon, apart from interest on cost of installation, and the maintenance of flexible containers and filling arrangements.

Supply: It is desirable that owners of gas undertakings should themselves be suppliers of gas for traction purposes, and that they should also allow resale through the intermediary of motor depots and like establishments. There should be no restrictions, except in so far as shortage of coal or other war conditions may render imposition of control or priority necessary, upon the drawing of supplies of gas for traction purposes through suitable meters at consumers' premises or private filling-stations.

Standard Connection: The gas inlet to the container on any vehicle in general use should be of iron gas-pipe, of 2½-inch bore, screwed externally with the British standard pipe-thread to take a union for that size of pipe, and such union should be fitted permanently to the end of the flexible tube or other connecting-pipe through which the gas is passed from the source of supply.

Price of Gas:—The price of gas for traction purposes should not exceed the ruling price per 1000 cubic feet in any area of supply, subject to the district rates of discount (if any) according to quantity, if the supply is taken at the consumer's premises or private filling station on any agreed system of measurement. There should be a charge of not more than 2d. per 100 cubic feet over and above the ruling domestic rate for the area, in respect of any supplies for traction purposes which are drawn at any filling station or depot other than at the consumer's premises or private filling station, in order to cover labor and service, with a minimum of 6d. per filling.

Precautions:—A flexible container should be mounted on and attached to any motor vehicle in such a manner that on partial or total deflation during use the collapsing portion shall at all times fall within the base of a retaining tray, a box-sided structure, or covered scantlings, of a minimum height of 18 inches, and due provision should be made to prevent "chafing" of the fabric. The over-all height of

any container and the vehicle carrying it should at no time exceed 17 feet from the ground.

There should be top-ventilation to the outside atmosphere, in any building which is used, either permanently or temporarily, for the purpose of housing or otherwise accommodating any vehicle which is equipped with a flexible container with gas inside it. Any flexible container should be completely deflated, if the vehicle to which it is attached has stood idle for more than two weeks.

It is recommended that, in the event of a priority of gas-supply being established, any differentiation in respect of the quantities of gas sold for traction purposes should be on the basis of the priority which attaches to the purposes for which the transport in question is required, and that, having regard to the satisfactory insurance testimony, gas equipped motor vehicles should be admitted to dock premises and wharves without the imposition of any special restrictions. Recommendations are also made in favor of commercial-scale experiments during the war period with gas under pressure up to at least 1800 pounds on the square inch, subject to the general direction and control of the committee.

An appendix gives in detail a specification for an approved class of fabric for "gas-bags." The necessity for this is doubtless found in the committee's statement that inferior fabrics become so porous after one month of use as to allow leakage of gas to an extent equal to the consumption by the engine.

All communications concerning the work of the gas traction committee should be addressed to Mr. E. S. Shrapnell-Smith, Chief Economy Officer, H. M. Petroleum Executive, 12 Berkeley Street, London, W. 1, who will continue to act as secretary to the committee.

COMMENTS ON POLISH
DEBATE IN PRUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The high-handed character of the debate on the Polish question in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet has been frankly ascribed by the organs of the Left to the atmosphere produced in Germany by the course of the military operations in the west. "Count Yorck von Wartenburg, the foremost leader of the reactionary element in the First Chamber," wrote the Berliner Tageblatt, "colored today's debate on the Polish question in this phrase: 'The state is primarily power, and again power, and is called upon to fulfill cultural tasks only subsidiary to this.' That is an espousal of Napoleon I's imperialist policy of force, and it could not be more clearly expressed. But actually Count Yorck was merely voicing the sentiment that has taken possession of influential circles in Germany since the military successes in the west."

"The inspiring and thrilling successes that our armies are now achieving in the west, and still more the expectation nourished by authoritative utterances that these successes will expand from the military and political point of view into final victory and peace, the patriotic, tense atmosphere engendered by what has occurred, and what is expected to occur, had created a new situation," wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"All those parties, which under different names and organizations disapproved a peace policy," it observed, "are now declaring that policy to be finally overcome, and are leaving to their supporters and sponsors only the choice of submitting to views regarding peace aims they have hitherto rejected, or, in so far as people in official positions are concerned, of retiring. This storm-attack upon what up to now, or let us say more cautiously, up to recently, ranked as the German war aims and peace policy, has been conducted with undeniable dexterity and zeal by its opponents in the press, in meetings, by telegrams, and by demonstrations of all kinds, and that which was enacted in the Prussian Upper House yesterday and today is the first act of this attack as carried into the parliamentary arena."

In addition, however, to its importance as a symptom, the radical press is inclined to regard the debate as highly significant in itself. The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, remarked that, whereas it usually mattered little what the Prussian Upper House said and resolved, it was evident that on the occasion in question the utterances of speakers like Dr. Körte, Count Yorck, and Herr von Kleist obviously had behind them very powerful influences. Thus, it continued, not only were statesmen like Prince Bismarck and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz to be seen engaged in animated conversations with members throughout the debate, but the speech made by the Minister of Agriculture on behalf of the government is taken as evidence that the influence in question have made powerful headway in the Cabinet itself.

On the strength of that speech the Berliner Tageblatt has frankly expressed the view that what is afoot is a complete reversal of the policy of conciliation initiated toward Poland in favor of a fresh partition of that country, and the Frankfurter Zeitung agrees that there is little doubt that the annexation to Prussia of the broad strip of Polish territory between East Prussia and Upper Silesia is what is contemplated.

HELP FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Provincial Agricultural Department is cooperating with the Trades and Labor Department in a scheme to provide 5000 men to be divided into gangs of eight and sent to various sections of Ontario to relieve the farmers of the necessity of spending two weeks or more at the busiest season of the year to do their own threshing and assist neighbors in return for similar services. Bulletins are now being sent out giving an outline of the plan.

GERMANY PUSHING
AFTER-WAR PLANSDesigning to Secure Complete
Control of the Future Navigation
of the RhineBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Under cover of the intense preoccupation caused by this vast world war, German industrial and commercial circles are pushing various "after-war" projects, designed to forward their own interests at the expense of the other belligerents and neutrals alike. One of the most interesting of these is the future navigation of the Rhine which Germany is deliberately plotting to place under her exclusive control, by the erection of great electric power stations between Basle and Strassburg. Germany's success in this scheme would have the most injurious effect on the international commerce of Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain, Holland and Belgium. The Rhine is the only navigable river reaching Swiss territory. At present, so far as traffic is concerned it ends at Basle, but it is only a question of time when the channel will be improved so that it will be navigable to the Lake of Constance, thus reaching the heart of Eastern Switzerland.

Since the time that Germany robbed France of Alsace, the Rhine between Strassburg and Basle has been willfully neglected by the Germans, so that at most it is only navigable about seven months in the year. The object of this deliberate policy was to make Switzerland dependent upon German coal and iron. A really navigable Rhine from Strassburg to Basle would have enabled British and Dutch vessels, carrying British and Belgian coal, to reach Switzerland. The Vienna Congress of 1815 distinctly provided for the internationalization of the Rhine. But by willfully neglecting to maintain the channel in a proper manner, and especially by the construction of low-level railway bridges, preventing any but the smallest vessels from passing underneath, the German authorities made free navigation between Switzerland, Belgium, England and Holland on the Rhine impossible. During the war Germany has entirely prohibited international water traffic between Holland and Switzerland, even during the seven open months.

Germany is now plotting a further breach of the Rhine Act, by the building of great power stations along the banks between Basle and Strassburg. In the end these power stations will improve the navigation of the river; but when all this is done the Rhine will no longer be a free river, open to the traffic of all nations, but a waterway belonging to the owners of the power stations—that is the German Government. The erection of such power stations across the river is prohibited by the international Rhine Act of 1815; hence Germany is endeavoring to obtain the agreement of Switzerland to the project.

Switzerland, however, is by no means inclined to consent to such a proposal, having no interest in a Germanized Rhine, even if it is made more navigable. What Switzerland needs is a free and open Rhine giving her unfettered communication with Dutch, Belgian and British ports, and making her independent of the increasingly galling commercial and industrial dependence on Germany. Of course it is not to be wondered at that Germany will do her utmost to frustrate Switzerland's desires. If she can keep the Swiss Federation entirely dependent, as now, on Germany for all coal and iron, these interests will make enormous gains by charging the Swiss consumers exorbitant prices, against which they will have no redress, just as is being done at the present time when Switzerland is paying five times pre-war prices for coal, and is now threatened with a doubling of these prices.

Swiss jurists think that the best solution of the whole question would be found in the restitution of Alsace to France, which would really mean the internationalization of the Rhine. From the British point of view this latter means, in reality, the reinforcement of the broken treaty of 1815, of course under modern conditions. The regulation of the Rhine, it is argued, ought to be placed in the hands of an international commission, somewhat on the lines of the arrangement for the control of the Black Sea estuary of the Danube before the war.

A hundred years ago, when the largest river vessels were scarcely 50 tons, the Rhine might be considered navigable to Basle. In these days of 500-ton vessels the stream is only

navigable to Strassburg, or perhaps rather only to Mannheim. The regulation of the channel between Strassburg and Basle is not a very difficult task and would probably cost less than 30,000,000 francs. This amount ought not to be contributed by Germany alone, but should be raised by an international commission representing the various countries directly interested.

With the Rhine thus developed a great traffic might be expected between Great Britain and Italy, coming by water to Basle and thence over the Gotthard line across Switzerland to Northern Italy. In this way both time and tonnage charges could be saved. It must not be forgotten that long after the war freight rates, by land and sea alike, will doubtless continue very high, and everything which can be done to lessen these deserves most serious consideration.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The "Wasters"

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—The United States is by far the richest nation in all the world, but much of its wealth was not the result of frugality and efficiency among the people. It came from the boundless resources of the country. The waste was enormous and only recently has there been shown a disposition to check it. It was not so long ago that gasoline was allowed to run away as though it were sewer water. The culm piles in Pennsylvania were considered refuse. Cotton seed was nothing but a nuisance and some communities were appalled at the constantly growing piles that they did not know how to get rid of. Great saws ran through the logs that turned part of them into lumber and made sawdust of at least one-eighth of them. Paper was used for fuel and bottles by the million were thrown away. Perhaps the greatest "wasters" in the whole country were the farmers. They raised corn year after year and burned the stalks. They raised wheat and oats and other small grains and burned the straw until the land came near being exhausted. Up in North Dakota they kept up the practice until from land that once produced 40 bushels of wheat to the acre they could scarcely get 15 bushels. They have done the same thing to some extent in Nebraska and some other states. At present there are millions of dollars' worth of waste product utilized that a few years ago was thrown away, and when the farmers can be taught that the roughage on the place, including the very weeds, are a most valuable product, millions more will be saved. The "waster" is an enemy to mankind.

Americanization

BOSTON GLOBE.—Conscription made the problem of the alien resident among us a household matter. Were our own boys to go to France to fight and let aliens fill their places at home? Why had these aliens become citizens? We had given too little thought to this before. They came to our shores, these strangers, and we took them not in, or, if we did, it was too often in the wrong sense. The brisk Americanization which ought to have welcomed, protected and made citizens of them was done haphazard or not done at all. The State Bureau of Immigration, which was created last year, has for the first time exercised its authority to investigate charges of exploitation of the foreign residents of this Commonwealth. In the course of the hearing several reasons appeared why more aliens have not been prompt to embrace American citizenship. There was the language barrier. There were the barriers of race, tradition, standards of living, and the natural strangeness of a stranger in a strange land. Many of the witnesses testified to having been pitifully victimized. Much has been said about getting the immigrant out of the big cities into the country. Oddly enough they become Americanized more rapidly in the city, where the social machinery is more expert and the social contacts more frequent, than they do in the small towns and country villages. The reproach that they "herd in foreign quarters in cities" is easily answered: only when they have mastered the language are they able to venture away from where they are understood. The war has shown us the stark necessity of assimilating the immigrant, not only in appearance but in reality. If we Americans show him neighborly good will, we can be sure he will show us the finest type of loyalty.

CREAM RESTRICTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—An order has been issued by the Food Controller, continuing until further notice the Cream Order, 1917, restricting the use and sale of cream, which was due to expire on April 30.

CLEVELAND WAR
INDUSTRIES BOARDIndustrial Leaders in Many Lines
Organize to Serve Country's
Needs BetterSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—There has recently been worked out by the industrial leaders of Northern and Central Ohio, at a meeting in Cleveland, a permanent plan for the coordination of the industrial plants of this section so that they may prove of the highest use to the federal government and at the same time receive justice, great and small alike, from the government they serve.

To this end the War Industries Commission of the Cleveland District has been formed by the cooperation of 150 manufacturing plants distributed through 53 Northern Ohio counties and Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties in Pennsylvania, all now operating as a single unit and so organized that they and the government can act with mutual advantage to each other.

The plan as worked out by these producers provides that whenever the government has a proposal to award, blue prints and specifications shall be sent to the central office from the government, thence to the chairman of each division, who shall distribute the data to the producers in his territory.

To maintain the efficient operation of the district commission, and to inform officers of developments, the entire district will function through one office in Washington, and any group of industries contained in the classification may be represented in the Washington office, if desired.

The manufacturers will be grouped into the following classifications: Automotive, castings, machinery and machine products, forgings and stampings, chemicals, oils and paints, textiles and clothing, wood and leather, and engineering.

Members of the executive committee are: R. T. Skinner, Toledo; W. D. Bradley, Lima; J. A. Jones, Columbus; H. S. Goeman, Mansfield; C. L. Kahle, Canton; J. H. Foster, Cleveland, and O. G. Hitchcock, Erie. Each member resides in a city selected as the center of a division.

Mr. Foster was chosen chairman; Charles A. Otis, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and a recently selected director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, treasurer, and W. E. Tousey, secretary and assistant treasurer.

OIL IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—An oil well has been struck in Kent County from which fluid flows at the rate of 400 barrels daily and rises to a height of 75 feet. Drilling was done to a depth of over 3000 feet and it is believed that the discovery of such a copious flow may result in the abandoned fields being opened up again at a greater depth.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The June Sale
of
Summer BlousesBrings a great assortment of 1600
summer blouses in 82 new and
different models, all bought new
for this event.98c, \$1.98, \$2.98
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Choice of Any
Girls' Coat in Stock

Formerly up to 25.00

\$6.75 \$9.75 \$12.75
(All Sizes 6 to 16).

D. H. Brigham & Co.

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Alterations of Furs
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We are making special prices on alterations, with a large showing of new styles for 1918-1919 from which your fur can be remodelled on next season's fashion lines.

Maynard Coal Co.

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"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
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Total Resources Over \$10,000,000
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MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.

Everybody's Store
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Victory Foods Demonstration

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FIRELESS COOKERS

Basement

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Always Reliable. 346-348 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BROKEN LOT MEN'S SUIT SALE

A twice a year event that offers the broken sizes and broken lots of Haynes Quality suits at these GENUINE PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Every garment is brand new, the season's latest thought in style, fabric and pattern. Here are clever designed prices for young men and plenty of well-fitting, fine appearing garments for men of milder tastes in the quality wear-resisting fabrics that will give the maximum of service.

\$18.50 BROKEN LOTS	\$16.50	\$25.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$23.50
HAYNES SUITS		HAYNES SUITS	
\$20.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$17.50	\$30.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$26.50
HAYNES SUITS		HAYNES SUITS	
\$22.50 & \$25.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$21.50	\$35.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$28.50
HAYNES SUITS		HAYNES SUITS	
\$25.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$22.50	\$40.00 BROKEN LOTS	\$30.00
HAYNES SUITS		HAYNES SUITS	

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Joke on the Children

Once there was a field, where beautiful yellow daisies grew. There were millions of white daisies everywhere, but only in this one field could you find the yellow daisies. Every day or two, the children would run a race to be the first to gather some daisies for their teacher.

But, one morning, when they got to the daisy field, they found that some one had picked the heads off every single yellow daisy and left them to wither on the grass.

"It's that horrid Timmy Graves," the children cried. "We'll tell Teacher."

But Teacher only smiled and shook her head.

"Give the flowers another trial, children. They will be in bloom again tomorrow, you know."

The next morning, an excited group of children burst into the schoolroom.

"They're all spoiled again, Teacher. Every single flower is gone. They are pulled off and lying all over the grass, and we just know that Tim—"

"Hush! children, and remember what I said. I think we had better put some policeman on guard to watch our flowers. Timmy," she beckoned to a freckle-faced boy, "wouldn't you like to get up quite early tomorrow morning and go down to the yellow daisy field? You live nearer the field than any of us; you can watch and see what happens to our flowers."

"Yes, Teacher, I can," Timmy's face was eager. "I have to get up at five o'clock, to help my father weed the garden, and I can run down to the field then."

"Very well, Timmy, I shall depend on you to report to us tomorrow just what happens."

The children all looked at one another, but not a word was said.

Next morning, after the opening song, Timmy's hand flew up.

"Well, Timmy, did you find out anything?"

"Yes, Teacher, and it's the funniest thing. You know, when my father lets our cows out in the morning, they go right down the lane past the yellow daisy field and my little yellow calf—her name is Daisy, too, and she is little enough to slip under fence rails—she just scoots right under the fence into the daisy field and eats the tops off the clover blossoms as fast as anything. Every time she nips off a yellow daisy, she gives her head a shake and throws it down on the grass. She nips those daisies as quick as a wink. I chased her out and gave her a good switching; my father is going to fix the fence today, so she can't get under it any more."

"Well, well, children," the Teacher's dimples were dancing. "I didn't know that Timmy's little yellow calf could notice that our yellow daisies are the same color as herself. A yellow calf and yellow daisies belong together, I guess. Timmy, your yellow calf played quite a joke on us, didn't he?"

The children all watched to see if those dimples meant that the Teacher was laughing at them or the little yellow calf. I don't think it is hard to guess who the joke is on, do you?

A Picture of a French Village

Not every little girl gets as interesting a letter from her soldier father as the following, which the Springfield Republican recently printed, observes the Youths Companion. It was written by an officer in a Massachusetts regiment, now serving in France, and gives an entertaining description of French peasant life. After telling her that the farmers live in villages and that their houses are built of stone, and roofed with slabs of stone, he continues:

"These houses are so old that the roofs are green with moss. Usually, there is one window downstairs, opening on the street beside the door. In the window inside is the sink, a great, saucer-shaped stone, and a hole under the window is the sink drain—right on the street. Opposite the door is the fireplace, just a place on the stone slab floor, with a hood over it."

There, over the embers, are toasters, trivets, skillets, and all sorts of old-fashioned cooking utensils. Over in the corner is a brass thing that looks like a covered basket. It is a foot warmer. They fill it with coals, and in that way keep their feet warm in the cold rooms. On the step outside the door is a row of wooden shoes, which they wear over soft felt shoes that lace round the ankles. Over in the corner of the room is a bed, except for a few chairs and a table, the room is complete."

The night Daddy got here he went to one of these houses, with two other officers, and asked the lady if she could provide some supper. She said she could. So she put some more sticks on the fire, wiped out a three-legged iron skillet, put in some lard, set the skillet down on the hearth and raked some coals under it. Then she pared some potatoes and cut them for frying. After that, she reached up to one of the beams that crossed the kitchen and took down a ham. She cut off some slices, fried them, and we had a fine supper: bread and butter, ham, French-fried potatoes and quince jelly.

The Wild Rose

Summer has crossed the fields, and where she trod
Violets bloom; the dancing wind-
flowers nod
And daisies blossom all across the sod.
She passed the brook, and in their glad surprise
The first forget-me-nots smiled at the skies
And caught the very color of her eyes.
But, sleeping in the meadow-land, she pressed
The dear wild rose so closely to her breast
It stole her heart—and so she loves it best.

—Charles Buxton Going.



A Conway Poythos

The Field Council

"Time? Time?" the Weasel whispered to the Beaver, who was sitting close beside him, as he made a rapid entry of the arrival of the Rabbit at the Council, on a long scroll of paper.

"Time unimportant," replied the Beaver.

"Time unimportant," wrote the Weasel.

"No, no, no, I mean no need for mention."

"No need for mention," wrote the Weasel.

The Beaver sat back amazed. "How long," he asked, "is the report to be?"

"Miles, miles," replied the reporter, "miles long."

The Weasel, with elbows well squared out, sat on the back of his head and coat open, was seated at the end of the long council table taking notes for the Cotton-tail Chronicle.

The animals were crowded round and, as many as could, had obtained seats at the table. The Fox presided.

"The next item on the agenda," the Fox was saying, "is the consideration of the Woodchuck's path. Who," he asked, looking round inquiringly, "gives evidence?"

The Water Rat replied promptly, "I do."

"No, you don't," came a voice from behind a tuft of grass. "The only animal capable of giving evidence is a woodchuck. I give evidence."

"Well, proceed," said the Fox.

"Silence," said the Fox.

The Woodchuck began. "The path leads from under a beautiful spreading—"

"Cut that out," said the Fox. "No poetry, please."

"Well," said the Woodchuck with a frown, "it's a most glorious lane winding through the sweetest grasses and into—"

"Come, come," said the Fox. "The point, please."

"I was getting there," said the Fox. "The point of the path is the beauty of it."

The Fox brought his paw down with a bang on the council table.

"That'll do," he said. "Faith passed; proceed. The Woodchuck shows cause. Next item," he said with a businesslike air, turning to the clerk, a Field Mouse, who was turning over a huge pile of papers on the ground.

"But," said the Water Rat, aggressively, "my point is that the Woodchuck's path is very inconvenient to the Water Rats."

"Justice is justice," said the Fox. "Woodchuck has proved his point. Next, please."

The Field Mouse read out: "Water Rats prefer a complaint against the Beavers for building their dams in the streams."

The Beaver looked up.

"Say it again!" he shouted.

The Field Mouse read it again.

"He's mad," said the Beaver. "The streams would go dry—besides," he stammered out, "we save the country."

"Bosh," said the Water Rat, "you're ruining the streams."

The Fox intervened. "Are the streams being ruined or are they not? That is the point," was all he said.

"They are not," said the Beaver, and the Water Rat shouted, "They are!"

"Proved," said the Fox calmly. "The Beaver said it first. Beavers to build dams."

The Beaver rushed back to his seat beside the Weasel.

"Write that clear," he said. "Beavers are to build. Get it clear."

The Weasel wrote it down. The Fox's imperious voice rang out again, "Next item."

The Field Mouse was scattering papers about. Every animal at the council table laid his paw, if he could, upon a paper, and the Squirrel caught up a memorandum. It read, "Over-planting of trees. Squirrels to be expelled."

"Who accuses the Squirrels?" the Squirrel demanded, in excited tones, reading it out.

"Take it as next," said the Fox. "Who gives evidence?"

"I do," said the Squirrel.

"Go ahead," said the Fox. "Passed," he cried immediately, without waiting for the Squirrel to speak. "Squirrels to leave the woods."

"Put it down," he said to the reporter. "No, no, no," the Squirrel screamed, jumping up. "No, we won't leave the woods."

"Justice is justice," said the Fox. "You put the case forward yourself. Here the Rabbit intervened."

"Mr. Fox, may I speak?" he said with dignity.

The Fox signaled his acquiescence with a wave of his paw.

"Mr. President," the Rabbit began, "there's a misunderstanding. Squirrels was going to deny the evidence."

"Pardon me," said the Fox icily, "that's not law. The first animal to speak always decides a case."

"Thank you, sir," said the Rabbit. "I understand, then, the squirrels leave the woods?" he added.

"Not at all," said the Fox. "If the squirrels do not like the verdict, they can ignore it."

A murmur went around among the animals. They were pleased. "Fine sense of justice," they whispered to each other. "So broad," said a Chipmunk to another sitting beside him. "So democratic," murmured the Weasel, writing it all down.

"Next item, please," demanded Mr. Fox of the Field Mouse who was looking blankly round on the other council animals who had now got hot of the papers. A Marmot bustled in and pushed up close to the table. He seized a paper. "A committee to be formed to control—" he began to read aloud.

"Splendid," they all called out together. "Control—fine—great!"

"Passed," said the Fox, banging the table.

The Weasel wrote it down. "Anything further?" asked the Fox. "Several cases, sir," the Field Mouse said. "Most important cases. I had notes," he said, feeling in his pockets.

The animals were tremendously busy reading the clerk's papers and tearing up those they did not approve of. Papers were flying in every direction.

"To the point," called the Fox. "Business, strictly business," he said, peremptorily.

Just then the Field Mouse discovered his notes.

"The scandal—the scandal—the Beaver's boat," he shouted.

The animals became attentive. "How about it?" asked the Fox.

"Who gives evidence?"

"I do," said the Rabbit—to the surprise of the other animals.

"But," said the Fox, "where's the hare? He must give his own evidence."

At that moment the Beaver jumped up. "I'm here—I'll give the evidence. The Hare takes my boat—" he began.

The president stopped him. Laying his paw firmly on the table.

"Prove your right to the boat," he said, very judiciously.

The Beaver seemed puzzled.

"Prove it. Prove it," echoed the animals, hoping for some fun.

The Beaver looked alarmed. He gazed about him. His eyes fell on the Weasel's report. The last entry was, "Beaver cannot prove."

"I cannot prove it," he said simply. "That finishes it," said the president. "The boat goes to the Hare. Samuel Hare is acquitted."

This was followed by a great clapping of hands and by calls of "Hooryay! hooryay!" The disappointed Beaver sat down.

"Raise a point of law, John," whispered the sympathetic Weasel.

"I raise a point of law," the Beaver said suddenly.

"Well, that alters the case," the Fox said, "en-tire-ly. You keep the boat sloping, and lay it down at right hand of plate, with blade on plate. Look not earnestly at any other that is eating. When moderately satisfied leave the table. Sing not, hum not, wriggle not."

In many households in the new world children could not be seated at the table, even after the blessing had been asked. They stood through the entire meal. Sometimes they had a standing plate and plate or trencher; at other boards, they stood behind the grown folk and took whatever food was handed to them. This must have been in families of low social station and meager house furnishings. In many homes, they sat or stood at a side-table, and trencher in hand, ran over to the great table for their supplies. A certain formality existed at the table of more fashionable folk.

The little book teaches good listening.

"When any speak to these, stand up. Say not I have heard it before. Never endeavor to help him out if he tell it not right. Snigger not; never question the truth of it."

The child is enjoined minutely as to his behavior at school: to take off his hat at entering, and bow to the teacher; to rise up and bow at the entrance of a stranger; to "bawl not in speaking"; to "walk not cheek by jole," but fall respectfully behind, and always "give the Wall to Superiors."

The young student's passage from his home to his school should be as decorous as his demeanor at either terminus.

"Run not Hastily in the Street, nor go too Slowly. Wag not to and fro, nor use any Antick Postures either of thy Head, Hands, Feet or Body. Throw not about the Street, as Dirt or Stones. If thou meetest the scholars of any other School jeer not nor affront them, but show them love and respect and quietly let them pass along."

This book of manners was reprinted in Worcester by Isaiah Thomas in 1787. I have seen an earlier edition called "The School of Manners," which was published in London in 1761. The directions in these books of etiquette are plainly copied from a famous book entitled Youth's Behavior, or Decency in Conversation Amongst Men, a book unsurpassed in the Seventeenth Century as an epitome of contemporary manners, and held in such esteem that it ran through eleven editions in less

than forty years after its first appearance. Not the least remarkable thing about this volume was the fact that the first edition in English was by an "ingenious Spark" not then eight years of age, one Francis Hawkins, who rendered it from the French of grave persons. The bookseller begs the reader to "connive at the style," on the plea that it was "wrought by an upstart and rough file of one in green years."

Good-Night, Dear Old Sun

Good-night, dear old Sun, I am sleepy,
So I am going to bed
Just when in the west you are setting
Where all the sky is so red.

Please come to me when I'm waking
And stay with me all the day,
For all little children like sunshine,
When they go outdoors to play.

The Story of the Faithful Ox

We always think of the ox as a slow, plodding creature, on whom we can rely to pull a heavy load at a snail's pace over any kind of a road, no matter how muddy it may be. We seldom think of an ox apart from a pair of oxen, at least not in the United States; but I know of an ox who ought to be considered separately, although he, too, usually went with another ox to form a yoke of oxen and sometimes even as a member of two yokes of oxen.

This ox was a favorite of the man who drove him, and I suppose, at one time, he was a favorite of the man who owned him, and again from his master's hand, more like a horse than an ox; but he received no name, although he may have had a pat once in a while. Daniel Sawyer was his owner, and it was from him that the facts of the story came.

It was winter in the heart of the White Mountains, and much snow had come, the very thing to make the roads and paths leading to the woods good for hauling great loads of logs. Daniel was, naturally, on hand with his team of four oxen and soon had a heavy load of logs piled on his wagon, logs that might go to the shippers and be fashioned into masts for large sailing vessels.

Daniel started to drive his oxen over the hills and all was going well. The roads were so narrow that the best means of attending to both yoke of

The Pearl and the Oyster

The little blackfish and his sister were playing among the rocks one day, when they came upon a fish with a shell all over him. They had never noticed him before, but they could see that he was a fish because his shell was open like a big mouth. He was a bluish-gray in color and his shell was grayish white on the outside, but inside it was white as the moon with curves of dark blue and the palest pink flickering over it.

The two little fishes were going to ask the new fish who and what he was, when they saw a tiny pink crab come creeping up to him, and say, "Good morning, Mr. Oyster; isn't it time we were starting that pearl?"

The blackfish and his sister motioned to one another not to say a word and to be very quiet; soon they heard the oyster answer, "Yes, it certainly is time, if I am ever to get it done. Have you brought me a little bit of pure white fish-wax, with which to start the pearl?"

"I have been hunting everywhere to find a little bit of the purest white wax," said the tiny crab. "That is what has kept me away so long. You may not think it is hard to find, and it isn't hard to find wax; but to find wax that is pure white is certainly one of the hardest things I ever attempted. Why? time after time, I have found a bit of wax that I thought was surely pure white, but when I got it where the sun shone full and bright on it, I found that it was hardly at all white and, certainly, not pure enough to serve as the beginning of a pearl."

"Have you found it at last?" said the oyster, getting a little impatient. "That's what I want to know, for I've been waiting for it so long. Please tell me right away, if you have brought it with you."

"Yes, I have it with me," answered the crab gayly, "and you never could guess where I found it. No; it wasn't under a big rock. No; it wasn't down in the sand, near the roots of the seaweed. I guess I'll have to tell you that it was up on the beach, just at the edge which the very last wave made on the sand that day."

As the crab finished speaking, he brought forth the daintiest bit of pure white wax and crawled into the oyster's shell. The oyster was so excited that he closed his shell right down as soon as the crab was barely inside; I guess he thought that the crab might drop the lovely bit of wax before they got it properly placed on the inside of his shell, and he didn't want that to get lost after all the searching of the crab for it.

The little blackfish and his sister wished the oyster hadn't closed the crab in his shell at just that moment, for it was so interesting to them to hear these two fishes, of whom they had never known before, talk about the making of a pearl. "Do you suppose they can hear us now, if we just whisper?" asked sister blackfish. "I do want to talk."

"I don't see how they possibly can hear us through that hard thick shell, closed as tight as can be," answered the brother blackfish. "Isn't that crab a funny fellow and so small to help an oyster? Why! he's only a bright pink speck, with black dots for

eyes, and a dozen legs or so; he had so many legs that I couldn't count them, could you?"

"No; I couldn't either," declared his sister emphatically, "but he is the leggiest fish I ever saw, the very leggiest. I suppose that he and the oyster are planting that bit of precious wax on the oyster's shell; don't you? The oyster's shell must be his garden, and all his flowers must be pearls."

"But the oyster's shell is so hard," said the brother. "I don't see how they could plant anything on it."

"I know it's hard, brother," answered his sister quickly, "and I don't suppose that plants would grow on it; but pearls are different. Altogether different, and this bit of pure white wax is different from any other seed that you've ever seen. A pearl is hard, like a stone, and it would surely have to grow on something very hard, so the inside of the oyster's shell is the very place for it."

"Sister, I think you're right," said brother blackfish meekly; "of course, pearls aren't like plants and flowers, except they both grow. It doesn't seem as if that bit of wax could ever grow into a large, beautiful pearl, but I guess it will. I wish the oyster would open his shell, so that we could see what the tiny crab and he have done with the wax. Do you know what this closed shell makes me think of?"

"It makes you think of the time when you played hide-and-seek with me," said his sister, "and hid in the water lily and the lily closed tightly over you, because it was night, and you had to sleep in it till the next morning, when it opened again. It may be the oyster acts like the lily, and has closed his shell for the night, and won't let the crab out till morning."

Just then the oyster opened his shell and they saw the bit of pure wax was fastened to it securely. The crab crawled out, saying, "That was no easy thing to get the wax well planted on your shell, and in the dark, too, but I probably would have lost the wax if you hadn't closed your shell perfectly tight."

"And I could not have started the pearl without you," said the oyster gratefully, "although I knew that my shell was the very place where a beautiful pearl would grow, just as pearls have grown in other oysters' shells that I know are no better than mine. It takes such a long while for a large and perfect pearl to grow that we should have started sooner, but it needed you to find the wax around which I could make the pearl and you didn't come to get acquainted with me till a month ago."

"I wasn't here till two months ago," replied the crab, meekly, "so I couldn't come to see you much sooner than I did. Now I suppose that you can tend to the pearl yourself, but I shall come back here every day that I can, to see if it needs any care from me; for I have so many legs I can do a good many things that you can't."

"Yes, I can probably tend to the pearl alone," said the oyster, "but you come to see me every day and you will enjoy watching the pearl grow just as much as I do. I thank you very much for everything you've done. Good-day, little crabble."

Before the crab finished saying, "Good-day," the oyster closed his shell very quickly and the crab went off, waltzing from one leg to another leg and then to still another leg and another and another. The two little blackfishes thought this so funny that they laughed and laughed, which made the shy little crab hurry away just as fast as he could. They waited till nearly dark, to see if the crab would return or if the oyster would open his shell, but the crab probably had other things to do and the oyster may have thought that they were laughing at him or he may have thought that the bit of wax would fall out, if he opened his shell again that day.

So the two fishes at last started toward home. As they were swimming along, every once in a while one of them would begin to laugh and say, "Isn't an oyster shell a queer place to plant a pearl?" or "Isn't a crab a funny little fish, especially when he waltzes alone?" Perhaps the oyster or the crab may have laughed, too, at these two little blackfishes who looked at them but never said a word.

The Manners of Colonial Children

The child of colonial days had but little connection with, little knowledge of, the world at large. He probably never had seen a map of the world, and, if he had, he didn't understand it. Foreign news there was none, in our present sense, writes Alice Morse Earle, in "Child Life in Colonial Days."

Of special English events he might occasionally learn, months after they had happened; but never had any details nor any ordinary happenings. European information was of the scantiest and rarest kind; . . . From the other great continents came nothing.

Nor was his knowledge of his own land extended. There was nothing to interest him in the news-letter, even if he read it. He cared nothing for the other colonies, he knew little of other towns. If he lived in a seaport, he doubtless heard from the sailors on the wharves tales of adventure and romantic interest, and he heard from his elders details of trade, both of foreign and native ports.

The boy, therefore, grew up with his life revolving in a small circle; the girl's was still smaller. It had its advantages and its serious disadvantages. . . . At any rate, children were serenely content, for they were unconscious.

Among early printed English books are many containing rules of courtesy and behavior. Many of these, and manuscripts on kindred topics, were carefully reprinted, in 1858, by the Early English Text Society of Great Britain. Among these are: "The Babees Book," "The Lytill Childrens Lytill Boke," "The Boke of Nurture, 1577," "The Boke of Curtasye, 1469," "The Schole of Virtue, 1557." From those days till the present, similar books have been written and printed and form a history of domestic manners.

It certainly conveys an idea of the demeanor of children of colonial days to read what was enjoined upon them in a little book of etiquette which was apparently widely circulated, and doubtless carefully read. Instruction as to behavior at the table ran thus: "Never sit down at the table till asked, and after the blessing. Ask for nothing; tarry till it be offered thee. Speak not. Bite not thy bread but break it. Take salt only with a clean knife. Dip not the meat in the same. Hold not thy knife upright but

sloping, and lay it down at right hand of plate, with blade on plate. Look not earnestly at any other that is eating. When moderately satisfied leave the table. Sing not, hum not, wriggle not."

In many households in the new world children could not be seated at the table, even after the blessing had been asked. They stood through the entire meal. Sometimes they had a standing plate and plate or trencher; at other boards, they stood behind the grown folk and took whatever food was handed to them. This must have been in families of low social station and meager house furnishings. In many homes, they sat or stood at a side-table, and trencher in hand, ran over to the great table for their supplies. A certain formality existed at the table of more fashionable folk.

The little book teaches good listening.

"When any speak to these, stand up. Say not I have heard it before. Never endeavor to help him out if he tell it not right. Snigger not; never question the truth of it."

The child is enjoined minutely as to his behavior at school: to take off his hat at entering, and bow to the teacher; to rise up and bow at the entrance of a stranger; to "bawl not in speaking"; to "walk not cheek by jole," but fall respectfully behind, and always "give the Wall to Superiors."

The young student's passage from his home to his school should be as decorous as his demeanor at either terminus.

"Run not Hastily in the Street, nor go too Slowly. Wag not to and fro, nor use any Antick Postures either of thy Head, Hands, Feet or Body. Throw not about the Street, as Dirt or Stones. If thou meetest the scholars of any other School jeer not nor affront them, but show them love and respect and quietly let them pass along."

This book of manners was reprinted in Worcester by Isaiah Thomas in 1787. I have seen an earlier edition called "The School of Manners," which was published in London in 1761. The directions in these books of etiquette are plainly copied from a famous book entitled Youth's Behavior, or Decency in Conversation Amongst Men, a book unsurpassed in the Seventeenth Century as an epitome of contemporary manners, and held in such esteem that it ran through eleven editions in less

than forty years after its first appearance. Not the least remarkable thing about this volume was the fact that the first edition in English was by an "ingenious Spark" not then eight years of age, one Francis Hawkins, who rendered it from the French of grave persons. The bookseller begs the reader to "connive at the style," on the plea that it was "wrought by an upstart and rough file of one in green years."

Good-Night, Dear Old Sun

Good-night, dear old Sun, I am sleepy,
So I am going to bed
Just when in the west you are setting
Where all the sky is so red.

Please come to me when I'm waking
And stay with me all the day,
For all little children like sunshine,
When they go outdoors to play.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

VALUE PLACED ON EUROPEAN COTTON

English Board of Trade Issues New Regulations With a View to Observation of Set Rules Governing the Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England (May 6).—At the end of September last, steps were taken by the government to limit profits arising from dealings in raw cotton. The method was as follows: An American official values committee and an Egyptian official values committee were appointed to fix the "official value" of cotton, daily, based on spot prices ruling in the southern states of America and in Alexandria. To these prices was added the approximate cost of transportation, insurance and warehousing, and no cotton might be bought or sold at above 6 per cent of the "official value" so reached, unless the seller could satisfy the appropriate committee that the costs and charges already exceeded the 5 per cent above such value.

The Board of Trade has now issued new regulations with a view to insuring the strict observance of the rules laid down in September. In future, all sales of cotton made for either spot, deferred delivery, or c. i. f. terms are to be reported to the official values committee on the day the contract is made. A special form is provided for the purpose, and on it the growth, grade and staple of the cotton and the prices paid for it have to be shown. The return, so far as the names of the buyers and sellers are concerned, will be treated as confidential, unless investigation has to be made which will render the disclosure of names necessary. Buyers are required to retain for one month either the original samples or redraws, in order that these may be available for the inspections that will be made from time to time by the official values committee. In cases where the maximum price—5 per cent over the official value—has been exceeded, on the ground of cost above the official estimate, the seller must attach to the return of the sale a statement showing in detail how he has calculated the cost. The new regulations are binding on all traders in cotton, whether spinners, merchants, brokers, or dealers, and apply to all transactions including sales made by one spinner to another. Failure to report a sale or any other breach of the regulations will make the offender liable to fine or imprisonment under the Defense of the Realm Act.

The Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War, which was appointed by Mr. Asquith's government in 1916, has now issued its final report, and from the committee which dealt with the textile trades it is learned that the majority of employers in the cotton industry do not desire a tariff for the industry's protection and are also against the imposition of a general tariff. The opposition to a general tariff is based on cost of production and to that extent the fear that it would increase the cost of production and to that extent handicap the trade as against its competitors. The Textiles Committee state that "all the evidence we have tends to prove that the strength of the British cotton trade, both in yarn and cloth, in the competitive markets of the world, is practically unimpaired, although considerable changes are taking place in the character of the trade. In the great open markets of the East and of South America, which absorb more than 70 per cent of the export trade, British goods, before the war, upon the whole, maintaining their position. It should be noted, however, that very severe competition is threatened from Japan in eastern markets, and considerable Italian competition is experienced in certain South American markets, notably the Argentine Republic."

The committee call attention to the deficiency of supplies of raw cotton and to the probability of the shortage increasing in the immediate future. They state that it is "eminently unsatisfactory" that one of the principal industries of the Kingdom should be dependent for its raw material on the single source of supply found in America, a source which is entirely beyond its control. The committee recommend that every possible effort should be made to extend the cultivation of cotton within the borders of the British Empire.

Preliminary steps, initiated by the Board of Trade, have been taken with a view to the setting up of Whitley councils in the cotton industry. The Whitley councils take their name from the chairman of the subcommittee of the Government Reconstruction Committee, which was charged with the duty of making recommendations for improving the relations of capital and labor after the war. The scheme involves establishing, in any industry to which it is applied, a National Industrial Council, with subsidiary district councils and at the base, workshop committees in the various places of business. These bodies are to be composed of representatives, in equal numbers, of the employers' associations and the trade unions, and their duty will be to watch over the organization of the industry and consider ways and means for developing it.

The councils will in no way supersede the work that is already done by the employers' associations and the trade unions—at any rate, such is not the intention of the Whitley Committee—which will, as now, jointly discuss and adjust differences as to wages, hours and certain conditions of labor. The functions of the councils will be more of an administrative character; they will meet at regular

intervals and not only when a dispute is pending. In short, they will have a controlling influence in industry, which is absent in the case of the various conciliation boards and joint committees which, in all the principal industries, have already been set up by the organization of employers and employees. Indeed, the scheme is, in one of its aspects, an attempt to meet the growing demand of trade unionism in Great Britain for an effective voice in the control of industry, an actual share in management.

In the cotton industry, there are certainly present factors which give ground for hope that Whitley councils will be brought into being and work successfully. In the first place, the state of organization both among employers and operatives, has reached a high level. In the second place, the fullest recognition has been extended by the employers to the trade unions for at least a quarter of a century. Thus, the parties concerned are thoroughly accustomed to meet and discuss, and while both sides fight hard when they feel occasion demands it, the relations between them, as a rule, are quite good. The government has endorsed the Whitley scheme, but has no intention of attempting to force it upon any industry which does not want it. In the cotton trade it may safely be said that a genuine endeavor will be made to agree upon a constitution for the new councils and to make them work. The annual meetings of the Textile Institute have been held in Manchester at the week-end, the outstanding feature being a conditional offer of the retiring president (Sir William Mathew), of £10,000 to start a scheme for raising an endowment fund for developing the work of the institute. The offer was accepted, and the decision as to the nature of the scheme was left to the council with full power to act. Already the council has discussed two projects: one the establishing of fellowships of the institute, and the other the founding of a research fund from which to offer prizes for separate researches in cotton, wool, and other fibers, or their use in industry.

Addressing the institute on "Industry, Research and Education," Principal Maxwell Garnett of the Manchester School of Technology said that the textile industries were particularly in need of education and research. The rank and file should, he said, receive more education, especially after the age of 14, in order that the most intelligent might be selected for higher training. Unless the textile industry offered equal opportunities for general training in citizenship to all employed in it, it would have to be content with inferior work as compared with that of other industries. Principal Garnett described as old-fashioned the notion that while professional men worked for the public good business men only worked for profit, and said that it was desirable that those who were to hold the highest business posts should be educated at college alongside the men who were to do research work.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

	1917	1918
Gross revenue	\$3,529,667	\$3,529,667
Operating expenses	1,526,097	300,903
Net income	611,941	262,527
Pass carried	67,860,537	50,092

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

	1917	1918
Gross earnings	463,035	\$94,909
Net income	41,396	6,034
Balance	15,429	6,034

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

	1917	1918
Total revenue	\$4,848,010	\$6,965,088
Net revenue	1,850,394	1,397,887
From Jan. 1—		
Total revenue	30,911,071	27,060,057
Net revenue	4,576,145	5,897,598

YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

	1917	1918
Total revenue	1,681,233	1,307,949
Net revenue	431,863	183,815
From Jan. 1—		
Total revenue	6,569,863	5,822,682
Net revenue	1,677,099	1,086,469

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

	1917	1918
Operating revenue	4,159,358	\$1,128,826
Operating expenses	543,808	\$150,235
Operating charges	70,254	61,668
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	15,668,383	\$2,981,065
Operating expenses	1,357,008	62,893
Operating charges	1,463,542	\$625,187

DIVIDENDS

The Delaware & Hudson Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

The Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record June 10.

The Coastwise Transportation Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share and an extra dividend of \$5 a share. The company recently declared a 100 per cent stock dividend, increasing outstanding capital from \$875,000 to \$1,750,000.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany (via London).—A statement of the Imperial German Bank issued May 23 shows the following changes: Increases—Coin and bullion, 70,000 marks; gold, 131,000 marks; notes, 1,317,000 marks; advances, 2,474,000 marks. Decreases—Treasury notes, 39,225,000 marks; bills, 545,762,000 marks; securities, 12,085,000 marks; circulation, 103,623,000 marks; deposits, 418,054,000 marks; liabilities, 68,254,000 marks. Total gold holdings, 2,345,524 marks.

CHANGE IN PRICE OF BRITISH WOOL

Government Is Asked to Concede Increase Over Last Year on the Ground of Higher Cost for Feeding Material and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (May 10).—The Central Advisory Committee on Wool Purchase for England and Wales has recently met for the discussion of the schedule of prices for the purchase of this year's clip, which was finally agreed to. The agricultural members made a further attempt to induce the government to concede an increase on the prices of last year. They drew attention to the large increase in the cost of feeding material and labor, and contended that even if the prices of last year's schedule were adequate when fixed, the subsequent rise in wages due to the action of the Agricultural Wages Board, rendered them now totally inadequate.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch pointed out that in fixing the basis of prices the department had consulted the Board of Agriculture, and had given careful consideration to the increased prices of feeding stuffs, labor, etc., and were of opinion that 60 per cent increase on pre-war prices allowed the farmer a reasonable profit. The question was not one affecting the British clip only. British wool was only one-sixth of the War Office total wool purchases, and regard must be had to the moderate prices patriotically accepted by the colonial growers. He could hold out little hope of any increase on the 60 per cent basis. A similar reply has been given to the Irish farmers, and in Ireland the buying of the clip has already begun.

At a meeting of the Board of Control this week, Sir Charles Sykes, Director of Wool Textile Production, reported that 4,000,000 pounds of tops unconsumed in connection with the government program up to March 31, would be released for distribution to the civilian trade. This will not amount to a great deal, spread over the whole trade—rather less than a fortnight's consumption on the basis of the last rationing period—but any addition to supplies is welcome at the present. A long discussion took place on the position of the woolen and worsted trade under the new Military Service Order canceling the protection from military service hitherto given to a large number of men on occupational grounds, and it was agreed with a representative of the Ministry of National Service present that, with regard to sections of the industry for which man-power and production committees exist—namely, Yorkshire, Scotland and the fannel and hosiery trades—the National Service Department would obtain the advice of these committees, and that in the case of Yorkshire, in order to secure rapidity of dealing with the large number of cases involved, the committee should set up small sub-committees relating specifically to the various sections of the industry to act in an advisory capacity to the Textile Advised of the region.

The representative of the Ministry of National Service (Mr. F. H. McLeod) made it clear that the ministry was far alive to the need for avoiding, as far as possible, unemployment in the industry, and he promised that most careful consideration should be given in all cases where the calling up of a man might have the effect of displacing other labor. The urgency of the need of recruits for the army, however, made it imperative that men should be obtained, and for his own part, he thought that the present state of the industry and the position with regard to military wool textile supplies gave good grounds for belief that additional men could be quickly obtained. He stated also that it was within the powers of the regional director, in cases where there was a possibility of unemployment being caused by the calling up of a man, to cause the calling-up notice to be suspended pending inquiry. Mr. McLeod further stated that at the time like the present, when the best use of labor and maximum production were essential, the Ministry of National Service could not view with approval any arrangements for organized short time, and the present restriction of working hours to fifty per week came definitely within that category. It was agreed that the question of removing the present restrictions on working hours should be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

This conflict of views between the Ministry of National Service and the War Office Wool Department is important, and it will be interesting to see what comes of it. The restriction of hours was imposed on the trade for the purpose of reducing the consumption of wool, and it will scarcely be possible to revert to full-time running without providing additional supplies of wool, although it will not be necessary that the full normal consumption should be restored, as considerable economies can be effected by spinning to finer counts and the use of substitutes.

TWO MORE BANKS ADMITTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement was made by the Federal Reserve Board of the admittance to the Federal Reserve system of the Northwestern Banking Company of Commerce, Ga., capital \$100,000, and the Albion State Bank of Albion, Wash., with a capital of \$25,000.

GAS COMPANY INCORPORATES

DOVER, Del.—Articles of incorporation have been filed here by the Gulf States Gas Corporation with a capital of \$5,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

Earnings Are Expected to Make Good Showing This Year—Dividend Expectations

BOSTON, Mass.—The earnings of the International Agricultural Corporation for the present year are expected to make the best showing in some time, and because of this fact it has been the opinion in some quarters that a dividend will be declared on the preferred stock in the near future.

The directors of the corporation are scheduled to meet on June 21, but in some circles it is not expected that action will be taken at that time, but rather that the question of a dividend will be taken up at the July meeting when the directors will be in a position to give out definite information as to what the company will show in the fiscal year.

Estimates have been made that the balance for the preferred stock for this year will be in excess of \$1 a share. Nothing official has been said in this connection, but Stephen B. Fleming, president of the company, told the stockholders at the annual meeting that if operations were not interfered with by various conditions, notably congestion on the railroads and scarcity of labor, the company would have the best year in its history.

There is a good demand for the company's products, and in addition the deliveries of acid from the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company, under the agreement between the two companies, are larger on the average than they ever have been. It is figured that nearly 1000 tons of acid have been received by the International Company from the Tennessee concern. The abnormally large demand for acid for war and other purposes is taking all the supply that can be gathered, and the outlook is said to be for a continued good demand for a long time.

GREATER OUTPUT OF COAL URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If war demands are to be met, the production of coal for the year beginning April 1 must reach 735,000,000 tons, J. D. A. Morrow, general director of distribution of the Fuel Administration, told the National Coal Association. This means an increase of 85,000,000 tons over the coal year of 1917. It is doubtful, Mr. Morrow said, if the production of anthracite can be increased over last year's total of 89,000,000 gross tons. The entire 85,000,000 tons must come from the bituminous mines.

A survey of the war demand has shown the country will require during the present coal year 635,000,000 tons of bituminous. During the last coal year the bituminous production was 551,000,000 tons. To meet this requirement it will be necessary to maintain an average weekly production of 12,600,000 tons. This quantity has not been produced in any single week in the history of the bituminous industry.

The output of the bituminous mines for April, the first month of the new coal year, was 47,000,000 tons. Should this rate be maintained throughout the year, the total output would be only 564,000,000 tons. Under present estimates of necessary consumption, the country at this rate would face a bituminous shortage of 71,000,000 tons.

"Our distribution managers and directors are in daily conference with railroad officials to insure the best use of transportation in moving coal. Therefore it behooves operators to stand prepared to deliver this coal should the roads prove able to haul it."

BAG & PAPER SHOWS LARGE EARNINGS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Union Bag & Paper Corporation, in the first three months of its fiscal year ended April 30 earned at the annual rate of a little more than \$20 a share on its \$10,000,000 capital stock. The actual profits for the period were \$518,945 after deduction of depreciation, charges and \$90,000 for the quarter's taxes. This rate of profits is just a shade under that for the 1917 year, in which the company earned \$21 a share for the stock.

Union Bag has, however, a snug source of income which it does not draw upon for reasons of taxation, it is believed. That is the earnings of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Ltd., of Canada, 75 per cent of whose \$5,000,000 capital is owned by Union Bag & Paper. St. Maurice is understood to be earning around \$50,000 net a month after interest on the \$1,500,000 debt. This is at the rate of \$600,000 annually and represents income accruing to Union Bag of \$450,000 a year, or an additional \$4.50 a share. In other words, Union Bag is earning from all sources in the neighborhood of \$25 a share for its stock.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

	1917	1918
Total income	\$15,181,500	\$16,978,608
Net income	15,071,477	15,849,716
Profits	10,129,988	13,357,970
Operating expenses	534,758	534,758
Common dividends	7,530,228	10,040,304
Surplus	2,065,004	2,982,910

ALUMINUM PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War Industries Board announced that the new maximum base price for aluminum, effective June 1 to Sept. 1, shall be 33 cents a pound f. o. b. United States producing plants, for 50 tons and over, of ingot of 98 per cent to 99 per cent.

AKRON DIRIGIBLES MAKE HIGH SPEED

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company Is Manufacturing Great Airships, Which Attained Nearly 50 Miles an Hour

AKRON, O.—As makers of speed records, balloons have never attracted any great notice. But here in Akron, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is manufacturing great dirigibles at a cost of \$50,000 each, which attain a speed of 42 miles an hour.

These dirigibles are being built for the United States Government and will be used largely in coast patrol work. They are fitted up with a special Curtiss motor. About three large balloons are being turned out daily at the Goodyear plant and the production will ultimately be brought up to six a day.

Some 2000 men and women are employed in the balloon department alone. The company has purchased a large field near the plant where daily tests are made.

In addition to these dirigibles the company builds two smaller balloons for observation purposes, one known as the "Kite" and the other as the "Free Balloon."

This is not the only form of war work being done by Goodyear. More than 3000 gas masks are being turned out daily at the plant here. The company is also a large manufacturer of heavy tires for army trucks.

A few days ago Goodyear was more than 500,000 tires behind in orders. Said of Goodyear for the six months ended May 1, the first half of the fiscal year, were in excess of \$66,000,000. This was an increase of about 40 per cent over business for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Inasmuch as the company did a business in 1917 of \$111,000,000, a continuance of this rate of increased business over the closing six months will mean a business for the full fiscal year of something like \$155,000,000. On this basis, Goodyear is the second largest manufacturer of rubber goods in the world, its business being exceeded only by that of the United States Rubber Company.

About 15 per cent of the company's business is war business. A year ago the war business amounted to less than 1 per cent of the total. On the dollar basis, Goodyear's war business is in excess of \$23,000,000.

Another favorable feature is the fact that the company is well supplied with crude rubber. Its requirements in this line are taken care of for at least six months to come.

This company, as well as others, is having great trouble obtaining labor. Its Akron factories now employ 3000 women, and within 60 days there will be at least 5000. A year ago the total number of women on the payroll was slightly over 300.

War taxes will cost Goodyear about \$3,000,000 a year. The company recently offered its customers about \$15,000,000 of new preferred stock at par. More than \$8,000,000 has already been subscribed for.

Most of the company's business is on the cost-plus basis.

MARCH GASOLINE EXPORTS LARGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 27,900,000 gallons of gasoline were exported during March. France received 11,338,882 gallons, valued at \$2,731,441; the United Kingdom 7,105,504 gallons, worth \$1,693,677; and Italy 3,634,207 gallons of a value of \$1,222,162.

France shows the biggest increase compared with the preceding month, importing about 4,000,000 gallons of an approximate value of \$1,000,000 more than in February.

While the 27,918,144 gallons exported in March, 1918, are more than double the exports of the corresponding month a year ago, when 12,893,190 gallons were shipped, owing to advanced prices the value increased from \$2,827,138 in March, 1917, to \$7,147,094 in March, 1918.

NORTHWESTERN CROP CONDITIONS GOOD

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The recent rainfall in the Northwest has been of the kind that is worth while. Wheat was soaked everywhere. There is no further need for rain until mid-June, and dry conditions serious enough to be worth considering can scarcely develop anywhere before that time.

Doubtless there will be places that will send in reports of dry top soil in two weeks or so, if no more rain falls, but it will be pretty hard to kill the crop this year by drought, unless indeed June, which by the way is the critical month for wheat in South Dakota and western North Dakota, is dry and hot beyond precedent.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in April was 57,270 fine ounces, valued at £239,916. The output in March was 54,758 fine ounces, valued at £230,023.

SOUTH AFRICAN TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Central & South American Telegraph Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, a net profit of \$2,563,965, compared with \$2,542,325 for 1916.

BANK CHANGES NAME

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The directors of the Germania National Bank have decided to change its name to the National Bank of Commerce.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Reduction in Annual Dividend Rate Prevents Continuance of Dividends by Consolidated

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The reduction in the annual dividend rate of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to 10 per cent leaves too narrow a margin over the 9 per cent interest charges of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation to permit the latter to continue dividends on its preferred stock.

In its fiscal year to June 30, 1917, Interborough Rapid Transit earned a balance available for dividends of \$9,102,564, equal to \$26 a share on its capital stock. This favorable showing was made possible by the increase of \$4,000,000 in gross receipts for the period. In the nine months to March 31 of the present fiscal year, net profits for the stock ran at the annual rate of only \$20 a share for the reason that, while the gross remained practically stationary, operating expenses mounted rapidly. This declining tendency is expected to become more pronounced as the new Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines are opened, since traffic will thin out while costs expand.

When the new contract with the city becomes operative with the completion of the Williams Street tunnel, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is entitled to a subway preferential of \$6,355,000, and an elevated preferential of \$1,589,348. In addition, the company is to receive an amount equal to 6 per cent on its contribution for construction and equipment before the city receives any return on its investment. In other words, the company's balance for dividends will be independent on any amount of bonds it may prove necessary to issue, except that each increase in interest charges, proportionately delays the time when the full preferentials will be earned.

The preferentials are cumulative with interest, so that it will only be necessary to pass the dividend on Interborough Consolidated preferred until traffic has developed to a point where the preferentials will be earned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The annual report of the United Railroads of San Francisco, which has just been made to the State Railroad Commission, shows that the road's net revenue for the year has been \$760,956.54, which is \$1,753,810.95 less than the net revenue for the previous year. The company lost, after taxes, interest, etc., according to the report to the Railroad Commission, \$1,566,654.65 during the year. The operating revenue is given as \$6,355,531.65, or \$965,398.78 less than the previous year, and the operating expenses as \$5,594,575.11, or \$788,412.21 more than last year.

One cause for the unfavorable showing made by this company was doubtless the costly strike through which it passed a few months ago. The major portion of the company's franchises expire by 1923 and the municipal railroad system is being rapidly extended as a competitor to the United Railroads, the city being about to open for traffic, its lines paralleling those of the United Railroads on Market Street, in the heart of the city, where the profitable short-haul traffic is found.

Negotiations are under way for the taking over of the United Railroads properties by the city. The road is capitalized at something like \$80,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Sales of farm-loan bonds of federal land banks totaled \$40,000,000 in eight days.

John V. Farwell, the Chicago dry-goods wholesaler, predicts government control of distribution of textiles. He believes mills now turning out many kinds of cloth will eventually reduce their output to one or two kinds.

The War Finance Corporation has lent the United Railways Company of St. Louis \$3,235,000 for six months at 7 per cent, secured by first and underlying mortgage bonds of United Depot, Railroad Company of St. Louis, and \$800,000 in Liberty bonds.

At the directors' meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Daniel Willard was reelected president, and other executives were re-elected, indicating that Mr. Willard and the several vice-presidents will continue in the service of the company, in operations other than those which are controlled by the government.

Oil Administrator Requa has under consideration an order limiting the supply of oil to gas companies. For the purpose of reducing oil consumption without depriving the public of gas, he proposes to fix the maximum standard of quality of gas. Oil supply of companies exceeding the maximum will be cut off.

EXPRESS RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increases in express rates, in proportion to those just ordered in freight and passenger rates, are expected to be made by the railroad administration.

PITTSBURGH BONDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—City Controller E. S. Morrow has awarded \$50,000 4 1/2 per cent 13 1/2-year average City Hall bonds to Kean, Taylor & Co., at 101.497.

CHEMICAL OUTPUT SHOWS BIG GAINS

American Agricultural Company Anticipates a Very Substantial Increase in Earnings Over the Last Fiscal Year

BOSTON, Mass.—When the fiscal year of the American Agricultural Chemical Company closes June 30, next, it is expected that the company will show a substantial increase in earnings over the last fiscal year. Early in the spring of 1917, the company was deluged with fertilizer orders, and again this spring had orders far more than capacity. Furthermore, the company is said to have a large supply of nitrates and sulphuric acid on hand, both of which are essential in the manufacture of explosives as well as fertilizers.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30 last, Agricultural Chemical showed the record net earnings of five and a half million dollars, equal to \$21 a share on the common, and in the last five years earned more than \$45 a share, and with this year's earnings the aggregate will probably be equal to the present selling price of the stock.

In September, 1917, the company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common, an increase of 1/4 per cent over the previous quarter, thereby placing the stock on a 6 per cent basis. The common stock of Agricultural Chemical has seldom fluctuated in one year more than 20 points between the high and low marks, and more often the range for a year shows a variation of about a dozen points. This cannot be said of many of the industrials. It is selling at within about three points of the 1918 high touched last February when the company was preparing for the spring business.

The chief reason for the comparatively small fluctuation in price of the stock is the generally steady increase in earnings. Unlike the steel companies and many other industrials, the chemical companies' business is little affected by generally depressed industrial conditions. For example, in each of the past six years, which include the big depression incidental to the outbreak of the war in 1914, Agricultural Chemical's profits have shown an increase.

Working capital, although not making any spectacular gain from year to year, has been increased about 40 per cent since 1911, and current assets show about a 6 to 1 ratio over current debts.

The strong point concerning the fertilizer companies is that while they have benefited only moderately from the war boom they are not likely to be adversely affected by any readjustments to peace-time conditions. The development of the era of intensive farming assures them a steady demand for their products, and the outlook, therefore, would seem to be for a steadily increasing ratio of earnings to capitalization.

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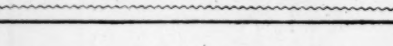
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EDUCATIONAL

DEMOCRACY AND
HIGHER EDUCATION

Workers Educational Association
Links Trade Unionism
With Culture—Meredith Atkinson Director of Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victorian educationalists and intelligent leaders of trade unionism have watched the rapid growth of the Workers Educational Association in New South Wales with deep regret that the movement was not making the same advancement in this State. The fact that the knowledge and enthusiasm of Prof. Meredith Atkinson, M.A., had largely accounted for the balance in favor of New South Wales has added to the genuine pleasure which was felt at the announcement that Professor Atkinson had been appointed director of tutorial classes at the Melbourne University.

Professor Atkinson has been heartily welcomed and the fear that his advocacy of conservatism while in New South Wales might cause prejudice among Victorian labor circles, has not been justified. A distinguished graduate of Oxford University, Professor Atkinson came to Australia four years ago to introduce, under the title, the Workers Educational Association, the English movement for leaving the workers with the broadest and best university thought in economics and good citizenship. Under this scheme tutorial classes are formed, each consisting of 20 to 30 students, with a university expert in charge. The class chooses its own subject, has its own good box of books on the subject chosen, freely discusses all angles, writes its essays, and learns to think. These classes are held at the university or in halls, or wherever there is a suitable locality, and as the work is generally done at night the working-man has every opportunity to attend. No particular school of thought, or doctrine of economics, or social creed is impressed on the members of the tutorial classes, but sound bases for building are understood and a mass of mental debris is gradually jettisoned.

In New South Wales there are more than 1000 eager students taking three-year courses in economics and other subjects, and the grants made by state governments and by New Zealand reach a total of £10,000, or more than the amount spent in the United Kingdom. In Professor Atkinson's words, the "new kind of people's university," is proving itself in line with the requirements of Australian democracy, and is helping to answer the reaching out for clearer understanding which has followed the industrial and other upheavals in the Commonwealth. On this point the new director of tutorial classes says:

"Australia has the opportunity of history. It is the brightest and most hopeful country in the world. The average intelligence here is higher than that of any other people I know, but we are only at the beginning of our real development. We must learn to measure Australia's achievements, not by what has been done, great as it may be, but by what we might do with such magnificent opportunities. With knowledge and a right public spirit she will become the greatest of all nations. If she measures greatness not by abounding wealth or teeming population, but by the true standards of progress—namely, the contributions she can make to the elevation of civilization to the plane where war and all the evils which beset humanity can no longer exist."

Commenting on the results achieved by the Workers Educational Association, Professor Atkinson declares: "The work turned out, especially in the essays, mostly by men and women who have not had any preliminary training, shows remarkable results. We have proved that what the people lack is not intelligence, as some pessimists declare, but expression and articulation, the trained mind and humane attitude that enable them as citizens. Many thousands of young Australians are groping for light and knowledge on Australian problems. While we do not pretend to give sole direction to these undercurrents of thought, I am confident that it will fall to us, more than any other movement to give articulation and form to the vague gropings now evident everywhere."

Professor Atkinson believes that the people of the Commonwealth are ready for an immense advance in economic and political thought. He is laying foundations for the special Australian literature on the political, social and economic problems of this young continent. Fifteen studies in Australian economics and politics, each chapter written by a distinguished professor or political authority, will be published at the end of this year, with Professor Atkinson as editor.

Americans are thoroughly familiar with the ideals aimed at by the Workers Educational Association, the university extension classes having much the same aims but without the same frank discussion. Once the student has learned to assay intelligently, any theory which claims his attention as a truth, he is ready to form those convictions which will stand the test. "To make the mind of the student a true testing ground for ideas" is the ambition of the director, as reported by The Herald, Melbourne.

Replying to those who welcomed him at the university, Professor Atkinson did not hesitate to emphasize his conviction that man's higher needs were those of the spirit. With such a clear recognition of the essential thing in true education by the head of the Workers Educational Association,

It is not surprising that the movement has shown such sturdy growth.

"I feel sure that after the war," said the new director for Victoria, "there will be more than one nation seeking to follow the hard, bright efficiency of the Germans. This is not the ideal for which so many have fought. While education for wealth production is essential, technical training is but the dry bones, not the spirit of education. Man is not a machine producing and consuming animal. His higher needs are those of the spirit. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God . . . and all these things shall be added unto you.' How true of education. Seek first to lay the foundations of character and truth and the material utilities will not be neglected. For the making of good citizens the cultivation of literary, historical, and sociological studies is absolutely essential. Such a war as that of today would be impossible in a world-wide atmosphere of idealism developed by attention to the humanities. Knowledge is a true unity, and must not be cut up into water-tight compartments. Truth resides not in one branch of knowledge but in the complete universe of knowledge. The W. E. A. stands boldly for that conception of higher education which places enlightened citizenship in the fire front of the world's needs. Knowledge and common study bring fellowship; the brotherhood of knowledge and social service is to be found wherever the W. E. A. is established."

LORD RONALDSHAY ON
EDUCATION IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, presided a short while since at the convocation of the University of Calcutta, of which he is rector, and gave expression to certain views which he had been led to form with reference to educational methods in Indian colleges.

"The first fundamental fact that stares one in the face," he said, "is that in India all higher education is imparted in a language which is not the student's mother tongue. I am not going to enter into the well-worn controversy as to whether university teaching should be in the vernacular or in English; so far as that goes, I take things as I find them; and, assuming that the medium for imparting western knowledge must be the English language, I made early inquiries as to what steps were taken to give the Indian boy a sound working knowledge of the English tongue. The general tenor of the replies which I received to my inquiries was that English is the worst taught subject in our secondary schools."

"Having progressed so far with my inquiries," proceeded His Excellency, "I was naturally interested to learn how the universities themselves set to work to solve the truly formidable problem, in which they were confronted—the problem, namely, of giving their students a sufficient familiarity with the English language, as normally spoken, to enable them to follow intelligently such lectures as they might attend, and further to enable them to think in English without having first of all to go through the process of mentally translating it into the vernacular. The reply to my inquiries on this point was generally to the effect that English literature had been made a compulsory subject in the curricula for their degree. I confess that I was a little surprised. If I had been told that English had been made a compulsory subject I should have regarded the course taken as the natural and normal one. But why, I asked myself, teach English as we teach dead languages, namely through their literature?"

"In order to ascertain what sort of knowledge of the language an Indian student was expected to acquire through his study of its literature," proceeded Lord Ronaldshay, "I asked to be supplied with specimens of the examination papers which were set to test his knowledge."

Explaining what he found in these papers, he said that students at an Indian university (not, he remarked, the University of Calcutta) were asked, among other things, to annotate the following quotation:

He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen.
That saith that hunters beat not hooly men.

Lord Ronaldshay gave another quotation from the same paper: "Consider briefly the various features which render 'Samson Agonistes' important (1) as a work of art, (2) as a personal revelation."

"No doubt," he observed, "a consideration of 'Samson Agonistes' from the two points of view is of great interest for the man who wishes to specialize in literature; but again I ask—is this the kind of subject which is best calculated to give an Indian boy a sound knowledge of the English which he requires for the purposes of his daily work and life?"

The Governor also expressed his surprise to find that oriental philosophy was entirely omitted from the curriculum.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Examinations will be held for Rhodes Scholarships for students of colleges and universities in the United States at Oxford University, England, on Oct. 1 and 2, according to an announcement given out by the University of California. The announcement calls attention to the fact that while the trustees of the Rhodes fund have decided to postpone for the present all further election to scholarships, on account of the war conditions, this does not affect the holding of the annual qualifying examinations,

STUDY OF GERMAN
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Chicago Eliminates It From
Lower Grades and Teaches It
in Higher Grades Only as
Lessening Demand Warrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The teaching of German in Chicago's public schools was discussed recently by Peter A. Mortenson, assistant superintendent of schools, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. German has been eliminated, together with other foreign languages, from the fifth and sixth grades of the elementary schools. In the seventh and eighth grades of the high schools it is offered as before the war, whenever there is a sufficient demand for it. In the grades, it is estimated, no more than 10 per cent of the pupils taking German before the war are now studying it. In the high schools the German students number probably less than 25 per cent of what they were two years ago.

"German is still being taught in 20 centers in the day schools," said Mr. Mortenson, "being offered in the seventh and eighth grades when there is sufficient call for it. French and Spanish are given on the same basis. There are about as many pupils studying German in the elementary schools as are taking French or Spanish. Their number is smaller than it used to be, and the study is just naturally dying out."

"German is still being taught in the high schools whenever a sufficient number of pupils apply for it. It is an elective course. Parents practically determine whether it shall be taught, because it is offered on sufficient request. It is given in most of the high schools. We provide for teaching any subject on sufficient demand. We have provided for classes in Swedish in one school, Norwegian in another, and Hebrew in still another high school. "German was also formerly taught in the fifth and sixth grades of the public schools, but now only in the seventh and eighth. The city is largely German and at one time there was a considerable demand for German in the early grades. The entire elimination of foreign language study in the fifth and sixth grades went into effect last September."

Speaking of the German now being taught, Mr. Mortenson observed, "Pupils who have studied a subject for a time dislike to drop it because of the loss of credits and the necessity of reorganizing their course of study. Few classes now begin the study of German."

CHICAGO, Ill.—The continued teaching of German in the elementary and high schools of Chicago, whenever there is sufficient demand for it, has drawn a sharp criticism from the Masonic Chapter of this city, the last in fact of a number of comments from this source and others on the teaching of German in the Chicago public schools. Under the caption, "Eliminate German from the Schools," the Masonic Chronicle says in part:

"A federal jury recently returned 18 indictments charging violation of the Espionage Act, and in its report the jury also submitted a set of resolutions that should cause all thinking Americans to give this matter serious consideration. After listening to the testimony and statements of the men indicted, the jury passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, atrocities, and beastly methods of warfare have been introduced and are being practiced by the Central Powers, making them enemies of civilization; and

"Whereas, an important part of this system is an extended spy activity and destructive propaganda largely for the consumption of citizens of German birth, and newspapers published in the German language have been used for such cunning agitation, be it

"Resolved, That legislation be enacted prohibiting the public sale of all enemy-language newspapers."

"The members of this federal grand jury are entitled to the thanks of all American citizens."

"Contrast the action of these jurors with that of the Chicago Board of Education and the superintendent of schools. "Speaking English in public places in Germany is prohibited. The autocratic government of Germany knows the value of compelling all people in that country to speak German. It encounters no trouble with English, French or American propagandists. It forces all to be German. Here is one instance where the people of the United States could emulate the Germans with profit."

German Study in California

Forty High Schools of State Discontinue Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—While 40 of the 200 high schools in California where the German language has been taught have already discontinued its study, a definite movement is on foot to have the State Board of Education eliminate it from all schools of the State for the remainder of the war.

School officials say that German propaganda has been so deftly inserted in many of the German textbooks that it is almost impossible to give instruction in the language with-

out danger of transmitting, at the same time, to the students' thought some of the German ideas. In fact, many of the text-books on European history, it is said, lose no opportunity to laud German achievements and actions unduly or to pass lightly over the misdeeds of that country, while they magnify what are regarded as the errors of Great Britain.

The election of the study of the German language is rapidly diminishing. In one high school in San Francisco, for example, where more than 100 pupils formerly studied German, there are now not more than nine. In fact, according to Superintendent Alfred Roncovieri, the question is rapidly settling itself in San Francisco by the voluntary elimination of the study by the students themselves.

This process of voluntary elimination by students will doubtless be hastened by the action of the University of California in no longer requiring matriculation credits in the German language and literature for admission to any of its departments, schools, or colleges.

While no public action has been taken in regard to the practice of teaching German in private classes in the public school buildings in San Francisco, out of school hours, it is said that the number of these students is also being notably reduced.

Among the books in use in the San Francisco schools that it is claimed, contain objectionable matter is Mosher's "Wilkommen in Deutschland." This book, it is said, has never been authorized for use in the schools and no one seems to know how it gained entrance. Another book containing matter to which objection is made, and which is said to illustrate well the method by which it has been sought to spread German propaganda through the public schools is, "Writing and Speaking German," by Paul R. Pope. This book, published in 1912, contains the following paragraph: "Although the German Emperor is a soldier through and through, it would be a mistake to consider him a monarch anxious for war. On the contrary he seeks with all his might to preserve the German people from the horrors of war. The best proof of his peaceful disposition is the fact that Germany has had no war for forty years."

At another place this book says: "At the beginning of the Twentieth Century Germany still maintains its leading place in the field of art and science. Its laboratories and hospitals serve the other nations as models, its universities and conservatories are world famed and are now attended by students from all parts of the world. . . . There is one field where no one would venture to deny the preeminence of Germany, the field of music. Other books that have either been removed from the schools or have had certain passages eliminated are as follows: "Deutsch für Anfänger," "Jung Deutschland," by Anna T. Gronow; "Easy German Poetry"; "Quex und Quer"; and Mosher and Jeuner's "Lern und Lesebuch."

The teaching of German in the elementary schools of San Francisco will be discontinued as of the close of the present term, in accordance with action taken by the Board of Education. The practice of allowing private instructors in German to make use of the public-school buildings after school hours will also be discontinued.

Missouri Drops German
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An honor roll has been established by the Missouri State Council of Defense for every school, church and organization in the State that will eliminate instruction in and the use of the German language.

In outlining the position of the State Educational Department, Uel W. Lamkin, state superintendent, announced:

"No foreign language should be taught in any elementary school of the State. "The state superintendent will cooperate with school authorities in dropping German from high schools. He will give proper credit for work already done in the subject."

"No books which are antagonistic to the principles of our government or the ideals of democracy, or which glorify the principles of autocracy should be permitted to be used as textbooks in any school room."

"No person should be allowed to teach regularly in any grade in any school in this country unless such person is a loyal citizen, native born or naturalized, of the United States."

California Teacher Dropped
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Hermann Julius Weber, associate professor of German in the University of California, has been dismissed from the faculty, the reason given being his unsatisfactory attitude toward the war and present international conditions. Dr. Weber holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University and has been attached to the University of California for four or five years. He is an American citizen.

Hawaii Closes German School

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—At the request of the department of public instruction, the German private school at Lihue, Kauai, run by Mrs. Dora Isenberg, will be discontinued at the end of the school year in June. The recommendation as to the closing of the school was made by the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps. One of the teachers at the institution is Fraulein Regina Heuer, an alien enemy, who resigned from the faculty of the College of Hawaii after it had been charged that she possessed pro-German tendencies.

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Leaving Them to Step Into
Higher Positions Than Those
Finishing Ordinary Schools

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—What are the Central Schools of London? Who are the scholars that use them? What do they teach? How did they come into existence?

In a vague way the public is aware that the now extinct London School Board made provision for carrying on the schooling of the best pupils under its care to a point which caused old-fashioned people to shake their heads, and declare that the board was going beyond its province. Legally that was so, and a famous decision of the High Court (the Cockerton judgment) given in the very last days of the Nineteenth Century, put an end to that highly beneficial work on the ground that it infringed an act of Parliament from which the London School Board derived its powers. There was no longer a possibility of extending the teaching begun in the primary schools into the region of secondary education in connection with the department of science and mathematics. For the clever boys and girls of London's working folk this was a heavy blow.

The passing of the Education Acts of 1902 brought secondary education within the purview of the education committee of the London County Council, which thenceforward replaced the directly elected school board. But while the secondary schools of the country were thus extended and popularized, so that they were attended by pupils from public elementary schools who won the junior county scholarships, the acts in other directions curtailed the privileges of the children who were less fortunate. It was made illegal for them to hold these scholarships in primary schools. A definite age limit, also, was imposed, with the result that boys and girls were unable to remain in such schools after the end of the year in which they became 15 years of age. These restrictions considerably diminished the number of pupils doing advanced work, especially in what were called the higher grade and higher elementary schools. These schools, therefore, were placed in such a position that they were unable to perform their former office in the educational system of London, nor was it possible to give them a new place in that system.

Fortunately a new turn was given to educational thought by a growing belief that higher elementary instruction ought to be given a more purposeful bent. The most advanced of the pupils were now being drafted into secondary schools, and so were continuing their general education. What could be done, it was asked, for those below scholarship standard to give their studies a more practical issue; to bring them less into contact with mere books, and to enable them better to acquire such foundational knowledge as would interest them in the commercial or industrial life to which they might reasonably look forward?

The answer to these questions was found in the Central Schools, of which the history and development have recently been traced in a paper read by Mr. E. J. Sainsbury, B.A., at the Cambridge meeting of the National Union of Teachers, and summarized in this article. After various experiments in regard to the type of school had been made, the views gained by experience were embodied in a memorandum to the London County Council, with the result that the Central School system was established in 1911. The main idea is that this should form the crown of the primary school system in London on the general lines already indicated.

To accomplish this a certain number of the ordinary schools were grouped together and contributed children to the Central Schools. Such children were selected for admission as they were considered the most suitable intellectually, and they were chosen from those who did best in a competitive examination—the junior county scholarship examination—after the junior county scholars had been drafted to secondary schools. The education authority was desirous of offering to these specially selected children an opportunity, under the most favorable conditions as regards premises, equipment and staff, of carrying on their education beyond the standard of the highest classes in the ordinary primary school. The Central Schools, therefore, provide to some extent a definite preparation for future employment, both in commerce and industry, without its being vocational in aim or in scope. A circular issued by the London County Council sets out clearly the objects aimed at. It states that "the chief objective of the Central Schools is to prepare boys and girls for immediate employment on leaving school, and the instruction should be prepared to go into business houses and workshops at the completion of the course, without any intermediate special training."

From this it is clear that the Central School system occupies a position intermediate between the secondary and the trade school. It is distinguished from the former by the leaving age of the children being lower, and by the fact that the curriculum is less academic in character; while it differs from the latter by the lower age of admission for children and by the fact that the pupils receive

no definite technical training for any specific trade or business. For the education given is vocational only to the extent that it receives a definite "bias," either in the direction of industry or of commerce.

When the system is fully developed London will have 60 Central Schools so distributed that one school, at least, shall be reasonably accessible to the children from every primary school. At the present time there are 50 Central Schools, and in addition there are others still called higher grade schools which admit children, as in the case of Central Schools, but to a somewhat different curriculum. The 50 Central Schools are classified thus:

Boys Girls Mixed Tuition			
With commercial bias	5	7	12
With industrial bias	5	1	2
With dual basis	7	7	3
	17	15	18

To these schools about 5000 children are admitted each year at the beginning of April.

As has been already stated, the junior county scholarship examination forms the basis of selection. The examination is taken by all pupils in the ordinary schools who are between the ages of 11 and 12 on March 31 of the year of admission, and who are working in Standard IV, or some higher standard. But in estimating the fitness of candidates success in examination is not alone considered. The opinion of the child's teachers, the school record, and the inspector's judgment at an interview are all taken into account. Before the child is admitted to the Central School, the parent has to signify his assent to the transfer, and is also required to sign an undertaking that the child shall complete the school course. In practice, however, this undertaking does not always prove effective, and many children leave when they have attained the age of 14 years, or soon after. The period of the Central School course is four years. The aim is to give an extended and practical training to the selected pupils, who can stay at school until they reach the age of "15 plus," so that they may on leaving school readily adapt themselves, their knowledge and their skill to the office, the warehouse, or the bench.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English (comprising also geography and history), mathematics, natural science, drawing, handicraft, physical exercises (including swimming and games) and singing; also in schools with a commercial bias a foreign language (usually French) and commercial subjects. These last are shorthand, the fundamentals of book-keeping and typewriting. The course is progressive throughout the four years, and no class exceeds 40 pupils.

Little difficulty was experienced, even in normal times, in obtaining good employment for all who completed their full course, at wages much in excess of those obtainable by pupils from the ordinary schools, while large numbers of the boys are able to proceed direct from school into the civil service by passing the examination for temporary boy clerks. Pupils trained under the industrial bias are readily accepted as apprentices by good engineering firms, or by competitive examination, they frequently pass as trade lads into the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, or as boy artificers into the Royal Navy. A very large proportion of the pupils who complete their full course proceed, on leaving school and entering on employment, to the evening commercial institutes or polytechnics, where they continue the specialized work begun in the day school, both commercial and industrial, with the result that their services are in great demand by employers, and it may thus fairly be claimed that the Central Schools have fully justified the expectations formed of them at their inception.

REORGANIZATION OF
COLLEGE IN HAWAII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Oahu College is to be reorganized and expanded along lines of advanced modern education, the final plans having been adopted recently by the trustees. These plans are to be carried out immediately, so that the reorganization may be perfected when school reopens in September for the 1918-19 term. The institution will be divided into three departments, including the establishment of a junior academy; there will be established departments of manual arts and household arts. Rice Hall, one of the larger school buildings, will be remodeled at a cost of \$10,000, and there will be a slight increase in the tuition fees. The entire project will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000 the first year.

The reorganization is the result of a study of the situation covering a period of nearly two years. A. F. Griffiths, president of the college, and Charles T. Fitts, principal of the preparatory school, investigated several of the best junior academies of the mainland while on leave last year, and their recommendations have entered largely into the decision of the trustees.

Courses in manual arts will be offered the boys in the junior academy and the academy proper. These will consist largely of woodworking at first, but as the boys advance under their training, instruction in iron work, gas engineering and electrical work will be added. The girls in the junior academy and academy will be offered courses in household arts, to include cooking, sewing and home economics. Tuition fees will be increased as follows: Elementary school, to \$75 per year; junior academy, to \$90 per year; academy, to \$110 per year.

Oahu College, or Punahou, as it is more commonly known, was established in Honolulu more than 75 years ago by early missionaries who came here from New England.

PROFESSORS AID
THE GOVERNMENT

American Association Not Only
Is Helping in War Work Now
but Is Looking to Reconstruction
Period After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Latest reports from important committees of the American Association of University Professors indicate that along with such practical aid as the members of the association and the association itself are giving to the government at the present time, much is being done that will have a permanent influence upon the educational methods of the country following the war. Thus the committee on cooperation with Latin-American universities to promote exchange professorships and fellowships, of which Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania is chairman, has communicated with 39 institutions in the United States and 20 universities in Latin America, and has found that there is a real desire for cooperation, just as soon as the financial strain caused by the war is over and it is possible to make the requisite grants necessary to carry out the plan agreed upon. Moreover, pending such resumption of normal relations and conditions, everything possible is being done to bring institutions in touch with each other and to secure for individual applicants free tuition and stipends.

The report also shows that a committee headed by Professor Leighton of Ohio University, having gathered data as to existing conditions in 110 leading universities, is preparing to make answer to the query as to what is the place and function of faculties, i.e., the teaching bodies, in university government and administration? Such a report, when made, of course will be of aid to the association whenever thereafter it is called upon to deal with professors who come into conflict with trustees and regents; and whenever the issue is raised, as it so often is nowadays, as to the relative importance in an academic institution of the investigator and teacher of truth and the custodian and administrator of property.

Prior to the war, there were more or less definite and quite universally affirmed characteristics that students in colleges and universities had not the same degree of interest in intellectual and ethical problems of life that used to be found in the American academic world. Considerable evidence is finding its way into the press of the day, showing that the war, and preparations for its continuance until victory comes to the allied nations' arms, is making even more difficult concentration of undergraduates' interest on any phases of academic activity save those that are quasi-military or military. The association, it is well to note, has a special committee busy with consideration of this important problem.

It is quite clear from happenings of the past year, that during and following the war, the intimate relations between universities and colleges on the one hand and the government's many civilian and military agencies on the other, are to be such that the personnel of the national administrative force in the future never will be so much as in the past made up of lawyers, business men and "politicians." The association already, in majority and minority reports from its committees, has defined its attitude toward the project of a national university. It still has a committee busy with consideration of the possibility of universities training and certifying men and women for the government service, also working out a plan by which the libraries, archives, museums, laboratories and other facilities of the federal government may be coordinated with the apparatus and resources of the universities and colleges, and thus fullest cooperation between the State and the school brought to pass.

Of the sort of technical questions raised by the war which are facing educators, some of those sent up by the Dartmouth College branch of the association are significant. To illustrate, "Can means be found to encourage greater productive effort on the part of the faculty during this period of smaller classes? Should the college adopt some of the methods of such training schools as that at Plattsburg, and insist on better physical condition on the part of the student, greater punctuality, elimination of 'cutting,' machinery for speeding up, and inculcating that sense of responsibility which is now lacking, or not present, in sufficient measure? Can the athletic system be revised on saner lines, in such ways and with such sense that the reforms will be more than temporary?"

CHANGE IN VACATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Changes in the calendar of the University of California include provision for a five months' vacation period, beginning at the close of the present term, instead of the three months' vacation that was previously allowed. The Christmas recess is reduced from three weeks to 10 days, and an Easter recess of one week is allowed.

The five months' vacation period is established in order to give students an opportunity to engage in occupations where help is needed. On returning to the university after this vacation, each student will be required to make a statement to the Recorder, describing the employment which he has held.

THE HOME FORUM

The Wilderness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

METAPHORICALLY speaking, the wilderness is that suppositional space which lies between the Egypt of materialism and the Promised Land of spiritual understanding. Every individual of the human race must, sooner or later, make the mental pilgrimage from Egypt to the promised land, and all must some day learn the meaning of the divine command which God gave to Moses on the top of Mount Sinai, when He said, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Each period of time and every advancing stage of human progress changes, in a measure, the conditions of the journey. In its earlier stages, the journey is almost entirely a physical experience and the incentive for taking it is usually prompted by the whips of the taskmasters more than by any genuine desire to know and serve God. After a while, however, as the result of many hardships, certain questions arise and these questions remain unanswered until the hearts of the people are made ready to receive them. Then comes the dawn of that spiritual enlightenment which, like the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, leads the way out of the wilderness of Sin.

One of the definitions of "Wilderness" given by Mrs. Eddy in the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 597) is "Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence." Jesus passed through this vestibule of which Mrs. Eddy speaks, and how truly his overcoming at that time corresponds to her definition. The unity of the development of the spiritual idea throughout the Scriptures is shown in this instance by the fact that the Saviour of mankind, like those earlier representatives of his race, the children of Israel, was "led up of the spirit into the wilderness." He, too, faced the fear of being without material bread, but he had the understanding of Truth which enabled him to destroy the sense of hunger without any recourse to matter. No human experience was spared the Master Christian, who thus became the Way-shower, and his victory in the wilderness is big with meaning for those who in these days are being led out of the wilderness through the spiritual interpretation of the Old and New Testaments in Christian Science.

Under the marginal heading of "Inverted images and ideas" on page

301 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy shows that disobedience to the First Commandment completely reverses the true sense of existence, and produces a false human concept of the universe and man. "Delusion, sin, disease, and death," she says, "arise from the false testimony of material sense, which, from a supposed standpoint outside the focal distance of Infinite Spirit, presents an inverted image of Mind and substance with everything turned upside down."

In the light of the foregoing, it is quite easy to see why the Israelites so often became discouraged in the wilderness, and why they so many times murmured against God and against Moses; why they so soon forgot the repeated proofs of divine protection and so long remembered the fleshpots of Egypt. It is not remarkable that the uninspired Israelites, when crossing the vast stretches of sandy desert, sometimes without water and often uncertain of daily bread, occasionally became skeptical of the land flowing with milk and honey, and at times doubted the fulfillment of the promises held out by Moses.

The sons of Jacob, like the average men and women of our own time, were too materially minded fully to realize the need of that radical change of heart which is always the prerequisite of a spiritual blessing. That Moses thoroughly understood the workings of mortal mind, is shown by the fact that when he was asked by the sons of Reuben and Dan for permission to remain behind in the land of Jaser and Gilead, where they found good grazing for their cattle, he replied, "Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here? And wherefore discourage ye the heart of the children of Israel from going over into the land which the Lord hath given them?"

It was perfectly natural that the sons of Reuben and Dan, like all consistent materialists, should have based their request upon the evidence of their physical senses. But Moses, as a great spiritual leader, knew full well that the very limitations that these senses impose eventually become so unbearable that it is better to make any personal sacrifice, in the warfare against the flesh, than to accept a false and insecure peace for a season.

The journey through the wilderness of disappointed hopes, unsatisfied desires, and unrealized ambitions, is made joyous or depressing, just in the degree that the mental attitude of the individual toward the experience becomes unselfish or selfish. As an

illustration of this fact, a veteran of the Crimean War writes in his memoirs that during the hardships of the winter's campaign in southern Russia, it was proverbial that the unselfish became still more thoughtful of others, and that the selfish grew less so. Also, another hero, after having passed through the fiery ordeal of three years in the trenches during the present great war for the cause of freedom, wrote thus to a friend, "Religion is the bet that a man makes of his life that there is a God."

Surely the journey through the modern wilderness can be made a time of thanksgiving and rejoicing. Not a day need pass in the most ordinary and dreary walk of human life without some proof being discovered of God's presence and goodness. Every individual can, during the course of each day's march, reflect and express some right idea, and return thanks to its divine source. Again, all, if they will, can follow the example of Mrs. Eddy who writes: "The discoverer of Christian Science finds the path less difficult when she has the high goal always before her thoughts, than when she counts her footsteps in endeavoring to reach it." (Science and Health, p. 425.)

Bryant, 1864

This was the first sweet singer in the cage
Of our close woven life. A new-born age
Claims in his vesper song its birth-
tag.

How can we praise the verse whose
music flows
With solemn cadence and majestic
close,
Pure as the dew that filters through
the rose?

How shall we thank him that in evil
days
He faltered never—nor for blame, nor
praise,
Nor hire, nor party, shamed his earlier
lays?

But as his boyhood was of manliest
hue,
So to his youth his many years were
true,
All dyed in royal purple through and
through!

Eloquence

Eloquence is the power to trans-
late a truth into language perfectly
intelligible to the person to whom you
speak.—Emerson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Constitution Square, Athens

The central meeting place in Athens is Constitution Square. The Royal Palace occupies the upper end of the square; the principal hotels are there, and the chief shopping street of Athens opens out of it. There is something distinctly French in the appearance of the tall white houses of modern Athens, though the pepper trees and the brilliancy of the sunshine, as well as the dress and appearance of some of the inhabitants, show that, although in Europe, one is well on the way to the East. During the summer

the inhabitants of Athens assemble till all hours of the night under the electric light in Constitution Square. And at any time in the year one would be sure of seeing a very varied assemblage round about the trees in the square.

A few of the erzones of the King's body guards in their white fustanellas, embroidered waistcoats, tasseled caps and tufted peaked shoes, are generally to be seen strolling about and they supply an element of picturesqueness

to the scene. A countryman in a modified edition of the same dress, Albanian in its origin, strolls through the square, perhaps, providing an odd contrast to the extremely correct and modish attire of the men and women of the Athenian well-to-do classes, or possibly a dignified Cretan would be there in the high white boots and baggy trousers, white shirt and elaborate belt of the islanders' dress. Round the big hotels are, usually, sponge sellers, and other vendors of strange wares. But always, behind the shift-

ing, varying crowds and the tall French-looking white buildings, rise the great mass of Hymettus, the sharp peak of Lycabettus and, away to one side, that small hill with its steep cliffs crowned with the solemn columns of the Parthenon, the Acropolis of Athens towering up above the modern town, a constant reminder of all that spot has stood for in the history of the world.

"Athens, the eye of Greece
Mother of arts and eloquence."

A Contemporary Criticism of Meredith

No critic has written of Meredith with greater insight than James Thomson, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night." J. A. Hammerton says in his life of the novelist:

"George Meredith," Thomson wrote in the seventies, "stands among our living novelists much as Robert Browning until of late years stood among our living poets; quite unappreciated by the general public, ranked with the very highest by a select few. . . . The causes of his unpopularity are obvious enough, and he himself, as he more than once lets us know, is thoroughly aware of them. . . . Not only does he appeal to the conscience residing in thoughtfulness, he makes heavy and frequent demands on the active imagination—monstrous attempts at extortion which both the languid and the sentimental novel reader bitterly resents, and which, indeed, if they grew common with authors (luckily there is not the slightest fear of that!), would soon plunge the circulating library into bankruptcy."

Charles Dickens, who coincided at all points with the vulgar taste as exactly as two triangles of the fourth proposition of the first book of 'Euclid' with one another, carried to perfection the Low Dutch or exhaustive style of description, which may be termed artistic painting reduced to artful padding; minutely cataloguing all the details, with some exaggeration or distortion, humorous or pa-

thetic, of each to make them more memorable, so that every item can be checked and verified as in an auctioneer's inventory, which is satisfactory to a businesslike people. George Eliot, with incomparably higher art, paints rich and solid pictures that fill the eyes and dwell in the mind. But George Meredith seldom does this, either in the realm of nature or in that of humanity, though the achievement is well within his power, as none of our readers can doubt who studied, being fit to study, those magnificent selections from his 'Victoria' in the 'Secularist' (No. 10, March 4), entitled 'Portrait of Mazzini' and 'Mazzini in Italy.' He loves to suggest by flying touches rather than slowly elaborate. To those who are quick to follow his suggestions he gives in a few winged words the very spirit of a scene, the inmost secret of a mood or passion, as no other living writer I am acquainted with can."

"If his personages are not portrayed at full length, they are clear and living in his mind's eye, as we discern by the exquisitely appropriate gesture or attitude or look in vivid moments; and they are characterized by an image or a phrase, as when we are told that the profile of Beauchamp 'suggests an arrowhead in the up-fight.' . . . And as with the outward so with the interior nature of his personages. Marvelous flashes of insight reveal some of their profoundest secrets, detect the mainsprings and

trace the movements of their most complete workings, and from such data you must complete the characters, as from certain leading points a mathematician defines a curve. So with his conversations.

"The speeches do not follow one another mechanically adjusted like a smooth pavement for easy walking; they leap and break, resilient and re-urgent, like running foam-crested sea waves, impelled and repelled and crossed by undercurrents and great tides and broad breezes; in their restless agitations you must divine the immense life abounding beneath and around and above them."

"Moreover, he delights in elaborate analysis of abstruse problems, whose solutions when reached are scarcely less difficult to ordinary apprehension

than are the problems themselves; discriminating countless shades where the common eye sees but one gloom or glare, pursuing countless distinct movements where the common eye sees only a whirling perplexity. As if these heavy disqualifications were not enough, as if he were not sufficiently offensive in being original, he dares also to be wayward and willful, not theatrically or overweeningly like Charles Reade, but freakishly and humoristically, to the open-eyed disgust of our prim public. Lastly, his plots are too carelessly spun to catch our summer fancies, showing here great gaps and there a pendent entanglement; while his catastrophes are wont to outrage that most facile justice of romance which condemns all rogues to poverty and wretchedness, and re-

wards the virtuous with wealth and long life and flourishing large families.

"In exposing his defects for the many I have discovered some of his finest qualities for the thoughtful and imaginative few, and need now only summarize. He has a wonderful eye for form and color, especially the latter; a wonderful ear for music and all sounds; a masterly perception of character, a most subtle sense for spiritual mysteries. His dialogue is full of life and reality, flexible and rich in the genuine unexpected, marked with the keenest distinctions, more like the bright-witted French than the slow and clumsy English. . . . He has this sure mark of lofty genius, that he always rises with his theme, growing more strenuous, more self-contained, more magisterial, as the demands on his thought and imagination increase.

"His style is very various and flexible, flowing freely in whatever measures the subject and the mood may dictate. At its best it is so beautiful in simplest Saxon, so majestic in rhythm, so noble with noble imagery, so pregnant with meaning, so vital and intense, that it must be ranked among the supreme achievements of our literature."

Color in the Arctic Sky

The wind blew stronger and stronger directly in our faces as we rose out of the Melozitna basin on the hill that is its watershed, and when the summit was reached and we turned and looked back there was nothing visible but a white, wind-swept waste. But ahead all the snow was most beautifully and delicately tinted from the reflection of the dawn on ragged shredded clouds that streamed across the southeastern sky. Where the sky was free of cloud it gave a wonderful clear green that was almost but not quite the color of malachite. It was exactly the color of water the propeller of a steamship churns up where the Atlantic Ocean shallows to the rocky shore of the north coast of Ireland. The clouds themselves caught a deep dull red from the sunrise, which the snow gave back in bluish pink. Such an exquisite color harmony did the scene compose that the wind, lulling for a moment on the crest of the hill, seemed charmed into peace by it.

The feast of color brought a train of color memories, one hard upon the heels of another, as we went down the hill: the Catbells, this golden with bracken, that purple with heather, and each doubled in the depths of Derwentwater; an October morning in the hardwood forests of the mountains of Tennessee, when for half an hour every gorgeous tint of red and yellow was lavishly flaunted—and then the whole pride and splendor of it wiped out at once by a wind that sprang up; the encircling and towering reds and pinks of a gigantic amphitheater of rock in the Dolomites; a patch of flowers right against the snow in the high Rockies, so intensely blue that it seemed the whole vault of heaven could be tintured with the pigment that one petal would distill. And, more inspiring than them all, there came the recollection of that wonderful sunrise and those blazing mountains of the Alatau-Kobuk portage. Every land has its glories, and the sky is everywhere a blank canvas for the display of color, but the tints of

the arctic sky are of an infinite purity of individual tone that no other sky can show.—Archdeacon Hudson Stuck.

Cheerfulness

Wonderful is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its power of endurance.—Carlyle.

Lovely as a Lapland Night

Notwithstanding its severity, winter is the great time in Lapland. Its loveliness is indescribable. The poet's words—

"Serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,"

come into mind. "To me," writes another poet, "is full of many charms." When the weather is clear the moon shines brightly day and night for many days without setting, and gives a light inferior only to the sun. When the moon does not shine, the stars and the brilliancy of the aurora borealis are sufficient to light the way across the snows.

The Northern Lights are very beautiful. By dancing meteors then that ceaseless shake
A waving blade refracted o'er the heavens;
And vivid moons and stars that keener play
With doubled luster from the glossy waste.
Even in the depth of polar night they find
A wondrous day.

—Dryden.

The lights are very beautiful, like rainbows in the sky. . . . The appearance is that of a deep yellow streak moving about the heavens with inconceivable velocity, first on one side and then on the other, and above one's head. They are strongest from November to March, generally beginning every evening at six o'clock, and I found them most vivid and frequent in latitude seventy and sixty-nine. . . .

I saw the lights very distinctly at Boskopp. The prevailing tone was of a flame or straw color, varying, when most vivid and rapid in their motions, to a tint much deeper. Sometimes the color is bluish-yellow, yellow, or red, but is seldom blue or green. . . .

With his knowledge of the stars and heavenly bodies, the Lapp traveler acquires a sufficient acquaintance with astronomy for his purpose. The stars he distinguishes by names, and by their assistance also he steers his course.

Despite their love of winter, the Lapps welcome the return of the sun. In those cold regions, which no summer cheer,
Where brooding darkness covers half the year, . . .

When the tedious twilight wears away,
And stars grow paler at approach of day,
The longing crowds to frozen mountains run,
Happy who first can see the glimmering sun.

In Lapland the days are dark and the sun is absent for two whole months. On the twentieth of January its beams gladden the eye, and its feeble rays just begin to peep above the horizon. The inhabitants generally go up to the tops of the hills to get the earliest possible glimpse, and the dawn is celebrated by a feast and merry-making.—Frank Hedges Butler, in "Through Lapland With Skis and Reindeer."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Subscription Rates to Every Country in the World
One Year, \$10.00 (Six Months, \$6.00)
Three Months, \$3.75 (One Month, 75c)
Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.50, six months \$6.00, one month 75c.

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Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
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Where old-time Quaker kindness prevails;

Old Quaker Meeting-Houses

O I could roam
Forever in old Quaker neighborhoods
And muse beneath the oaks and sycamores
That shade those quiet roofs. . . .

O mighty oaks and noble sycamores,
Breathe soft to me the treasured memories
And treasured records of the long rich years
That blessed the Meeting-house at London Grove

Gazing across the fertile townships there,
A grand old house of grand old memories
Tell me of Salem near the river shore
Far in south Jersey, with its giant oak
Type of its people's age-long strength and charm;

Of Lincoln, in Virginia's tranquil dales;
Of Centre and of genial Rising Sun;
Of that old Meeting-house at Wilmington.

A peaceful island 'mid the city's noise;
Of little ancient solitary Caln
Dreaming upon its solitary hill;
Of Kakiat and Schuylkill.—Old Dutch names;

Of Purchase 'neath its mighty sycamores,
Where old-time Quaker kindness prevails;

Wyoming and Odessa, quaint old shrines;
Poughkeepsie, steadfast, friendly, and antique;
Of Newtown's cheerful, sunny Meeting-house;

Tell me of Ercildoune, so friendly-kind;
Of dear Penn Hill, precious in memory;
Of Concord high among the peaceful farms,

"The mother fond whom many hearts revere
Since from her fold they went to bless the world." . . .
Of Warminster, among the maple shades;

Of Gwynedd in the old Welsh settlement, . . .
Of Warrington among the ancient woods,
Where Friends from Ireland worshipped in old days;

And Langhorne, in its friendly neighborhood. . . .
Tell me of all the simple country faith
And grace and kindness that long have blest

The old-time Quaker colonies afar—
In fertile Indiana's sunny glades,
In Loudoun's meadows warm and dreamy-fair.

In old Long Island and in Canada,
And every region where our faith endures. . . .

—John Russell Hayes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

EDITORIALS

Male and Female Created He Them

It is difficult to see how a war for Principle can come to a satisfactory end while so much that is a matter of Principle is not yet settled. The defeat of autocracy in the field will not necessarily mean the defeat of autocracy qua autocracy. That is to say, unless the force of democracy is successful in other quarters than against the military velmgericht in Berlin, the victory will be incomplete, and will remain to be consummated in other ways. It is impossible to fight in Principle for Principle in compartments. In other words it is not possible to deny Principle in one respect, and to claim the protection of Principle in another respect. You cannot, for instance, claim civil liberty for mankind against the German menace, and forbid medical liberty to mankind in the name of medical practice. Medical practice is at the best experimental; and the slightest knowledge of the history of medicine is sufficient to prove to anybody that doctors have insisted in the past on remedies now discarded as futile and ridiculous, with the same vehemence with which they insist today on the advantages of vaccination and the latest development of serums. Nor is it possible that a battle can be fought in the name of morality while the attempt is made to continue the subjection of mankind to the abominable temptation of alcohol, when the strongest argument that can be advanced for the continuation of such temptation is that of the profit of individuals or the material appetites of a majority.

There are, of course, other forms of autocracy which will have to go, but which there is not room here to mention. There is one, however, so absolutely undeniable, that it seems impossible that a perfect victory can crown the arms of any nation which supports it. This particular form of autocracy is that which denies the right of equal suffrage to a majority of the population. Female suffrage is, indeed, so entirely a question of Principle that it is difficult to see how any human being can be fighting for the freedom of mankind from the threat of German domination, and yet persistently defend the political domination of one sex by the other. Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have set the Allies the example in this question, which before long must, in one form or another, be submitted to and decided upon by the Congress of the United States. It is said that there is an inclination upon the part of the present Congress to avoid a decision of a federal amendment until after the autumnal elections. If such an idea exists in the mind of a single member of Congress it would not only be a counsel of cowardice, but an admission of moral spinelessness which would spell defeat either in the elections or in any future phase of a political career. The era is an era of tremendous moral and political demand, and the future is entirely with the man who is not afraid to tell the boatman, in the roughest sea, that he carries Caesar and his fortunes.

Now the fortunes of Caesar, if Caesar is to be successful today, must be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Otherwise the aspiring Caesar may discover that he represents not the founder of the dynasty, but those later holders to the title who possessed the weaknesses without the greatness of the famous soldier. Everybody knows, for instance, that it is possible to point to innumerable shortcomings in the female voter which might be held as disabilities sufficient to render the bestowal of the franchise undesirable. Unquestionably members of Congress have been pompously lectured, and have had the sex war carried into their ranks with an almost pitiable display of feminine rancor. But it must not be forgotten that if the male voter had to prove his moral, intellectual, and social fitness to exercise the franchise, the labors of the election clerks at the next ballot would be considerably reduced. Members of Congress must be big enough to rise superior to all that is petty and all that is irritating in the mentality of the exponents of equal suffrage; and this for the simple reason that if they fail in this, they put themselves in the very category of disability to which they consign those exponents. It is never safe to judge a cause by the noisiest or most dogmatic of its representatives. But even if, in the present case, it were possible to do this, it would leave entirely untouched the whole question of Principle, and beg the question by the impossible argument that the man is more fit to be a voter than the woman.

No doubt there are some men who are far more fit to exercise the franchise than some women, but equally certainly there are innumerable women who are immeasurably more fit to exercise the franchise than innumerable men. As for the sex war, that is the most pitiable expression of self-sufficiency and rancor that can be imagined. And there is no chance whatever of a few unbalanced mentalities ever succeeding in leavening the whole national lump of intellectual and moral robustness. The franchise has never been refused to men because drunkenness has been more pronounced amongst men than amongst women, or even because men have, as a rule, succeeded in being more irreligious than women. These details have really nothing whatever to do with the question. The question is supremely a question of Principle. But if, at the present moment, Congress were in search of a side issue to decide the matter, it would have an overwhelming reason for female suffrage provided for it in the necessity for counterbalancing what has been termed the alien vote, in the immediate future, as against what is termed the pure American vote. The hyphen should never have been an element in the question, and never would have been an element, had not the representatives of the hyphen, in so many cases, frankly and unmistakably declared their position in the past. The result has, unquestionably, been most unfair to numbers of what is called the hyphen tribe, but in the face of all the arson and treachery which has been traced to the hyphen, it can

scarcely be wondered that certain prejudice has been allowed to intervene. As a result one of the strong reasons for extending the franchise to women is today openly proclaimed in the fact that an overwhelming number of the new electors would be absolutely American in sentiment. Frankly such an argument is not a question of Principle, but when a question of Principle is rejected in favor of side issues, so important a side issue is entitled at least to be permitted to become articulate.

No matter, however, what arguments may be used, ultimately the question must come back to a question of Principle. "Man," Rousseau declared, in the opening words of "Le Contrat Social," "is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." Now every person knows that it is possible to drive the proverbial coach and horses through every word of that statement. The one thing man is not, when he is born, is free. Yet there is no mistaking Rousseau's meaning, which was to set forth a great theory of social equality and liberty which, to do the writer justice, he succeeded in demolishing before he was through his volume. Rousseau's ideal was, however, accepted in its true sense in the drafting of the Declaration of American Independence. Therefore, unless Congress is prepared to declare that man, in Rousseau's phrase, meant the male and not the female sex, the delay in granting the extension of the franchise is a denial of the very theory of that Declaration. It may have been that upwards of a hundred years ago the human vision was more contracted than it is today, and more contracted with a greater excuse. That is an interesting academic question which might be argued. But the fact remains that, in the broad sense which Rousseau must have had in mind, and which the framers of the Declaration must equally have had in mind, man means mankind, and, therefore, to go on maintaining that the franchise should be confined to men is to outrage the obvious intention of the words, which have been quoted as a bulwark of liberty from the day they were first written in the year 1762.

The Italian Profiteers

THE so-called cotton and silk scandals in Italy, now being investigated by the Italian Government, have a greater bearing upon the war than would at first be supposed. Cotton was vitally necessary to the Germans in the manufacture of explosives, and silk for the construction of aeroplanes, and the Italian Government has practically admitted that these commodities have reached Germany from Italy in large quantities, through a system of smuggling by way of Switzerland. The war would undoubtedly have been shortened had it been possible to maintain an absolute blockade of the Central Empires. But the sea blockade could be rendered efficient only up to certain well-understood limits. There were the constant risks of treading on the rights and sensibilities of neutrals, and the need of conciliating potential friends, if they were not to be made prospective enemies. The blockade could not surmount the difficulties of frontiers contiguous to Germany or Austria; nor certain existing economic treaties with the Central Empires upon which neutrals depended more or less for their subsistence. Before the great war only a very small quantity of cotton was exported from Italy to Switzerland, and the large demand which the latter made, after the outbreak of hostilities, for cotton and cotton goods, plainly indicated that the goods were either exported to Germany or took the place of Switzerland's own productions already sold to the Central Powers. It is alleged that an enemy organization, acting under a false Italian name, has been concerned in the smuggling, and that some of the commodities handled have been dispatched to Spain, which has been turned into a sort of warehouse for the benefit of Germany after the war.

It is lamentable indeed that, while the ships of the Entente, including Italy's, were performing their ceaseless vigil on the high seas, this gaping loophole should have been possible. Owing to it Germany, in spite of every possible precaution taken by the Allies, was still able to clothe her soldiers and her civil populations, and to prepare her explosives with commodities from the countries of the Allies themselves. Owing to it, there was a useless human waste on the battle fields which could no doubt have been prevented had these betrayals of the great cause of humanity by sordid profiteers been adequately controlled from the start. Had Italy been able to make her arrests before the eleventh hour, the world might have been spared the sordid confessions and bankers financing these illicit concerns and Italian commercial organizations engaged in the nefarious smuggling and increasing their capital enormously. There is no doubt, of course, that Italy has been hard put to it since the beginning of the war. She was at first, practically, the commercial vassal of Germany, who had financed most of her great undertakings. She has had to carry on a double struggle, one against the enemy's armies on the frontiers, and one within the lines in order to shake herself free from industrial and economic Germanization. In the almost intolerable defeat which she recently sustained, Germany's industrial organization probably played as great a part as did her disorganizing propaganda and the sword of von Hindenburg. Without this organization, Germany, deprived of raw products, would have found the sword of von Hindenburg of little more use than the tin sword of a child. The blockade would have been real rather than theoretic.

What Italy should do with her recalcitrants can well be left to her. In this war, waged for the ideals of humanity, one cannot but believe that Italy was never more worthy of our faith or hope than she is now. Her men are making the supreme sacrifice in thousands, and the betrayal of the great cause by a few greedy profiteers, whether they be found on the plains of Lombardy or in the great manufacturing centers of the United States, cannot turn Italy, or the other allied nations, from the path of freedom which they have chosen.

A Panoramic Highway

IMPRESSIVE as well as beautiful in conception is the proposal to make the Pacific Highway, designed to stretch uninterruptedly from British Columbia to Mexico, a con-

tinuous botanical garden, expressing in its parts, for the benefit of the tourist, through vegetation along the way, the species of trees, shrubs, and foliage and flowering plants indigenous to the respective latitudes.

The construction of the great Pacific Coast international road was planned previous to the outbreak of the war, and was well in hand, many of its links having been completed, before the United States entered the conflict. Naturally, both in the United States and in Canada, there has been in these recent times a great cutting of expenditure on non-essential construction, and the tourist road between British Columbia and Mexico, like many other scenic highways in both countries, has been allowed to wait upon the return of peace. The movement recently set on foot in Santa Barbara, Cal., looking to the beautifying of the Pacific Highway by the World's Botanical Garden Association, is not intended to break in upon the war conservation program, but, rather, to prepare for the resumption of a useful activity on the return of peace.

Santa Barbara appears to be regarded as a most favorable site for the establishment of a great nursery for the cultivation and supply of plants that will be necessary to the carrying out of the scheme. Of course, the trees, shrubs, and plants that are peculiar to the north will be gathered from British Columbia, and perhaps from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

The foresight of those who have taken the initial steps by establishing botanical gardens at Santa Barbara is highly commendable. There will be, from this time on, systematized experimentation with plants that are found growing naturally, or have been transplanted, in the mountains and foothills, and along the shore line, so that, when the time is ripe for proceeding with the main undertaking, the work of beautifying the highway may be carried on intelligently.

In the ascent of a mountain, the observant traveler is able to note, and is always interested in noting, the gradual changes in vegetation due to greater altitude. The differences to be seen with every additional 500 feet are very pronounced. From the vigorous and symmetrical oak, elm, maple, or willow of the valley, there is a marked and speedy transition to the pine, mulberry, and fir, among which there soon appear evidences of less development in the larger timber, until vegetation declines to mere scrub, and finally disappears. A highly pleasing panorama will be afforded by the Pacific Highway, which, without being at any point abrupt, may, in a most attractive and interesting manner, reflect the wide variety of vegetation to be found, along comparatively level stretches, between the districts called semi-arctic and those called semi-tropical.

The Knitter

TODAY most people seem to be knitting, or to have a knowledge of the process, or to know people who knit. Nor is the art confined to the gentle sex. Even the boy who used to scorn knitting as effeminate foolishness, in many instances takes lessons from his sister, or his mother, or the girl-next door; the soldier is learning to knit, taught by the nurse, and paterfamilias learns from his wife. No one, in fact, is so dull as not to know, or profess to know, something about the mysterious processes of casting on, or casting off, of slipping a stitch or purling, or seaming, or ribbing.

The war knitter cropped up in England soon after hostilities were declared. There was a demand for all kinds of woolen comforts for the men at the front, or who were going to the front. There was an inordinate need of woolen socks and stockings, scarfs and mittens, Balaclava helmets and gloves. Every woman who could knit, or thought she could, got out her needles, and plied the humble calling. The run on the wool supplies became extraordinary until the wool, the superior kind that had been termed Berlin wool by the peculiar irony of circumstances, began to give out, and, as with other commodities demanded by the exigencies of the war, substitutes had to be found. The output of garments was enormous, and they were in many cases, oddly fashioned as to workmanship. Soldiers, marching with their regiments through the streets, were likely to have thrust upon them, by well-intentioned matrons and young women, socks and mittens which were fearfully and wonderfully made. Some of the mittens might impartially fit a gunstock or a soldier's hand; others, possibly with sundry adaptations, were not unsuited to the purpose of a woolen helmet, when perhaps they were designed with the best intentions for a human foot.

The supplies of knitted goods have continued year after year, and today, in the English-speaking countries, all the woolen yarn apparently finds its way into the enormous knitting bags of womankind, to emerge shortly as comfortable garments for the fighting man. The busy fingers of womanhood have never seemed to tire of plying the needles. No matter the hour of the day or the evening, no matter the convenience or inconvenience of the spot, women of all ages and callings are always diligently bent upon the endless task of making a row of loops, and then more rows of loops, in the simple process of building up a solid fabric from yarn. The knitters work in the street cars, and en promenade, in the trains, at social gatherings, at afternoon visits, in the theater and the concert hall; they click the needles in the lounge of the hotels, in civic and national processions, and even at their meals.

For centuries, efforts have been made to rest these ever busy fingers by the invention of a hand knitting machine, but without success. There was the invention, for instance, by the Rev. William Lee, in 1589, a very simple device, the particular ingenuity of which lay in the arrangement for closing a hook in the needle so that one loop could be drawn through another. It created a great sensation, and Lee, who like that other divine of the poem, was "passing rich on forty pounds a year," had quite excusable dreams of making a fortune out of his contrivance, so, one day, he and his brother James repaired to London in the hope of winning the patronage of good Queen Bess. They installed themselves and the machine in Bunhill Row, and Queen Elizabeth's kinsman, Lord Hunsdon, thought it such a miraculous invention that he induced the Queen to come and see it. Poor

Lee! He proceeded to knit before his august visitor, only to call forth from her, so the story goes, an expression of disappointment because the product was a coarse worsted stocking instead of fine silk hose!

The knitter, one suspects, is incorrigibly unprogressive. All the knitting machines in all the world have failed to remove that supremely supercilious contempt which she cherishes for the machine-made article. Preserving a more or less open mind toward the methods employed in her craft, she shows no such attitude toward the question of the hand versus the machine. She will gladly knit in the German or the French fashion, or in any other fashion that will speed up the results, but she and her needles are inseparable. There is a solace about their use that is unsuspected, even, by the masculine devotee. And now that one begins to recall the circumstance, the knitter seems to be a confirmed institution in the world. One sees her in the Dutch pictures and on the Dutch landscapes. One remembers her by the English cottage door, and everywhere in the outdoers of France. Who, indeed, is not familiar with the quaint spectacle of the little white-capped peasant woman of Central or Southern France, sitting by the roadside and sedulously plying her needles as, surrounded by a group including a goat, some geese, and perhaps a calf, she also manages to tend her oddly assorted flock?

Notes and Comments

THIS is a fitting time to call attention to some verses which the German poet, Schiller, once wrote upon the theme of England's victory over the Spanish Armada. England, fighting for the liberties of Europe, is to Schiller a "race of heroes," a "blessed isle," "Paradise of freedom," and the "last rock bastion against oppression," in fact "der Menschenwürde starker Schirm." A poem which characterizes John Bull as the "strong protector of the honor of mankind" must be a little awkward for the authors of Frightfulness and Pan-Germanism to explain away. Anyhow, the fine opportunity for the world to know what the modern Germans think about Schiller, by dropping the poem over the western front from allied aeroplanes, should not be allowed to go unutilized.

IN TOLEDO, O., they have a "war chest" plan that has grown all-embracing enough to care for donations to practically everything, from the war relief work of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. down to the private charities which, in peace times, depend on sectarian or public subscriptions for support. This might almost seem to warrant the expectation that, in time, "war chests" will cover even the cost of street repairs and the upkeep of public buildings, doing away with all the inconveniences of regular taxation and letting the people tax each other.

HERE and there, among civilized and sympathetic people, somebody is constantly seeing a chance to save Russia. It is safe to say that most of those who see such chances are sincere, and that many of the chances they see are excellent. The results might be equal to expectations if Russia could be prevented from seeing the chances at about the same time, and upsetting them.

IF ONE were to judge by appearances, and appearances are sometimes trustworthy, whatever difficulty the Lord Mayor of Dublin may experience in getting a passport to America, he will find, should he finally succeed, and make use of the document, no difficulty at all in getting a passport back. The United States was never less in a mood for nonsense than it is today.

ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY, 1918, the British soldier for the first time was given official sanction for wearing a rose, or a small flag in his cap. The regulation which forbids the soldier adding any adornment to his uniform has at last been modified, so that the permission given the Irish regiments by Queen Victoria, during the South African War, to wear a sprig of shamrock in their caps, is now extended to the wearing of the rose of England by the British soldier. There have been special concessions before the present time, the Lancashire regiment, for instance, being allowed to wear roses on Minden Day. The Admiralty has been a year ahead of the War Office in giving the necessary permission for the wearing of the rose by Jack Tar on St. George's Day.

"MY HUSBAND writes me he is two soldiers instead of one, when he gets home letters." Thus writes a woman reader of The Christian Science Monitor, in a letter urging that something be done to help get American mail delivered and forwarded to American soldiers more promptly. This reminds us of a holiday box that was forwarded from the Boston district on the ship that carried a large consignment of such matter on December 9, 1917, and was not received by the soldier to whom it was addressed until April 15, 1918. The woman reader mentioned above complains because letters written on February 22 were not delivered in the trenches until April 21. Soldiers' letters from France now and then betoken depression: surely the best way of overcoming that sort of thing is to facilitate the transmission of letters from home. And if a mere letter can make "two soldiers instead of one," this would appear to be one of the simplest and readiest means of augmenting the fighting strength of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

IF IT were not the case that the great majority of people have faith in other people, most people who plant would sow only seed of their own raising. As matters stand, people, as a rule, buy seed in envelopes bearing lithographs of things such as have never been raised in any garden, from the days of Adam and Eve down to the present time, and feel repaid for the confidence they have displayed when anything at all comes up.

WE HAVE Middle-Africa, Middle-Europe, and probably, as far as German ambitions are concerned, we shall soon be hearing of a Middle-Asia. We used to hear, too, of something like a Middle-America, before the war.